

Fiftieth Anniversary
Goshen College

1895

1945

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1895 – 1945



GOSHEN, INDIANA

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Foreword

It is said that an institution must be in existence twenty-five years before it has traditions. Goshen College commemorates this year its golden anniversary. After fifty years an institution does have certain traditions which characterize it and it does engage in certain functions more or less as a matter of custom. What are some of these functions and what are some of the traditions which characterize us? This historical survey attempts a brief review of our history and its pages of words and pictures should help us see not only what we were and what we are, but what we have a tendency to become.

There are certain Goshen experiences which are common to most of her students. What student has not enjoyed college pie? Or, what student has not been happily embarrassed when his fellows have insisted that he "stand up" in the dining hall on the occasion of his birthday? The "yes" and "no" room, a walk down the lane to the dam, a moonlight serenade, a May Day outing, or a senior sneak—these are all samples of an increasing body of college life traditions. Added to these are also those of a more serious type. The annual Christian Life Conference, the "Y" Drive, Missionary Day, and the sacred moments at our spring commencement when the seniors give charge of the college emblems to the juniors. It is these and other established practices that help to give Goshen its unique character.

But, important as these are, they are not the heart of the College. The pulse beat is measured by something more than these casual functions. It seems to me it rests on the healthy flow of other strains and its vitality can best be measured in terms of the performance of certain other more basic functions.

In 1907 our Y.P.C.A. adopted the motto "To know Christ and to make Him known." This has ever since remained the motto of our predominant student organization. Repeatedly through the years students and faculty have interpreted and re-interpreted those words. They lie at the heart of our tradition.

Throughout the years of this half century there has also pulsed through our common desires the wish that students enrolled here should have an increasing love for the Mennonite Church. Such a love rests on an understanding of the history of the Church and a continual recapturing of the visions of our Church fathers. So, from the beginning until now, Goshen has sought to make available to her students not alone a knowledge of the past but also an interpretation of the teachings of the past to the problems we need to face now. Church history and research are a part of our tradition and they will endure.

Goshen College has a motto. It was adopted by the faculty in 1903. This symbol of words has since that time always appeared in some form on the front wall of our Chapel.

The core of our curriculum, through most of the past fifty years, has consisted of the liberal arts. More than seven hundred persons have received the Bachelor of Arts degree. There has developed here a pattern for the training in culture of Mennonite young people. It is this: that all true knowledge can and should be integrated through Christian education and that when it is so integrated it will result in service—a Christian culture for a Christ-like service. So, a Bible School, a Division of Teacher Training, a School of Nursing and other specialized departments are only a normal outgrowth of the application of this ideal to such fields in which the Church believes its trained young people should serve. It is this ideal which has sent Goshen students back into their home communities, out into our city missions, and into the four corners of the earth to serve Him whose we are.

By the side of our front gate entrance stands a white oak tree. That tree, they tell us, was there when the ground was broken for our first building. The tree may stand for some years more. I hope it does for it is a sturdy

reminder of the years that have passed. But, long after the white oak has gone, Goshen will still remain because she has traditions and because her traditions are being built on the rock, Christ Jesus.

—Ernest E. Miller.



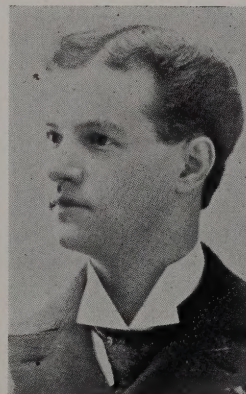
Elkhart Institute building erected 1895 across from Prairie Street
Mennonite Church in Elkhart.



Dr. H. A. Mumaw



J. S. Coffman



F. A. Hosmer



Willis E. Tower

Elkhart Institute

During the late eighties and early nineties numbers of Mennonite young people attended various colleges, academies, and normal schools, usually to prepare for teaching in the elementary schools. John S. Coffman in his evangelistic itineraries frequently met educated young ex-Mennonites who had united with the denomination sponsoring the institution which they had attended. Through the columns of the Herald of Truth John F. Funk also called attention to this loss which was prejudicing the average Mennonite against education. Then, too, since German was the language of the Mennonite worship service and the Sunday School, education was under suspicion as tending to encourage the use of the English language. Hence, a young Mennonite who ventured into the field of higher education almost inevitably found himself out of sympathy and out of favor with his Mennonite friends. Coffman, Funk and other decided that the only way to save the situation was to provide a Mennonite school for young Mennonites who wished higher education, that is, education beyond the common school, as the elementary school was then called.

During the summer of 1894 a number of Mennonite church leaders encouraged Dr. H. A. Mumaw to organize a school in Elkhart as a private institution and promised to recommend this school to young Mennonites who were interested in advanced education. Dr. Mumaw had previously attempted to organize such a school, once in Nappanee and twice in Elkhart. His new school under the name Elkhart Institute was conducted for some time in the G.A.R. Hall in Elkhart. Although the opening day, August 21, 1894, brought only four students, the spring term began on March 28, 1895, with an enrollment of eighty-five. Between August 21, 1894, and June 4, 1895, when the "Special Summer or Review Term" opened, the school had enrolled one hundred thirty students.

In the spring of 1895 the Elkhart Institute Association was organized with a board of nine trustees, and Dr. H. A. Mumaw elected as the first president of the Board. During the summer both John S. Coffman and J. S. Hartzler were engaged in evangelistic work and were soliciting students and funds for the school, Coffman in Canada and Ohio, and Hartzler in Illinois and Missouri. In the spring of 1896, John S. Coffman was elected president of the Board; J. S. Hartzler, secretary; and Herman Yoder, treasurer. On Coffman and Hartzler fell much of the work of solicitation of students and finances during those early years. Herman Yoder and Lewis Kulp helped to sustain the financial credit of the institution.

During the summer of 1895 the trustees erected on Prairie Street in Elkhart opposite the Mennonite church a two-story building containing seven class rooms, an assembly hall, and two offices. The basement contained a furnace room, dining hall, kitchen, and laboratories. J. S. Coffman's dedicatory address on February 12, 1896, on the subject, "The Spirit of Progress," hailed the founding of the school as the passing of the German language barrier and set forth the underlying educational philosophy of the institution, committing it to service for the Church and the cause of Christ.

F. A. Hosmer, the first principal, was the only teacher during the fall and winter terms in 1894. At the beginning of the spring term on March 26, 1894, Dr. Mumaw employed Thomas P. Lhamon to teach bookkeeping, shorthand, typewriting, and penmanship, in addition to the subjects taught by Hosmer, probably the common branches and the other elementary or high school courses. During the first few years most of the students attended irregularly for periods of ten to twenty weeks. Students could enter at any time and offerings were arranged to suit the demand. Chief emphasis was on short business or secretarial courses and a review of the elementary school subjects

by prospective teachers in preparation for the county teachers examinations. Willis E. Tower, a teacher of science, succeeded Hosmer as principal in 1896.

The desire of the founders to staff the institution with a Mennonite faculty was not realized until the beginning of the fifth year (1898) when N. E. Byers, who had received the A.B. degree from Northwestern University, was selected as principal by J. S. Coffman who had met him at Sterling, Illinois, while holding evangelistic services. At Northwestern Byers had come under the influence of John R. Mott, leader of the Student Volunteer Movement and was a volunteer for the foreign mission field, but John S. Coffman persuaded him that he would be assured of a wider sphere of usefulness if he accepted a position where he could help to train young Mennonites as missionaries than if he were to go to the foreign field himself.

N. E. Byers completely reorganized the academic offerings of the institution. From the beginning it was his purpose to give the school a liberal arts rather than a merely vocational emphasis. Accordingly, he introduced a "Latin-Scientific Course," covering four years of forty weeks each, which gave the equivalent of four years of high school and the freshman year of college. Promising young people who came to register for a short course in bookkeeping or shorthand or for a ten weeks term to review the "common branches" to prepare for teaching, found themselves under Byers' skillful guidance studying science, foreign language and literature. In 1901 a class of six students completed the Latin-Scientific Course. The next fall several of them were admitted without examination to sophomore classification in standard colleges and universities. When the next year, 1901-02, again witnessed substantial growth in the number of students pursuing more extended courses of study, it was becoming evident that the school would need to find larger quarters. The Board decided to move the Institute to a more suitable location. It was

(Continued on Page 51)



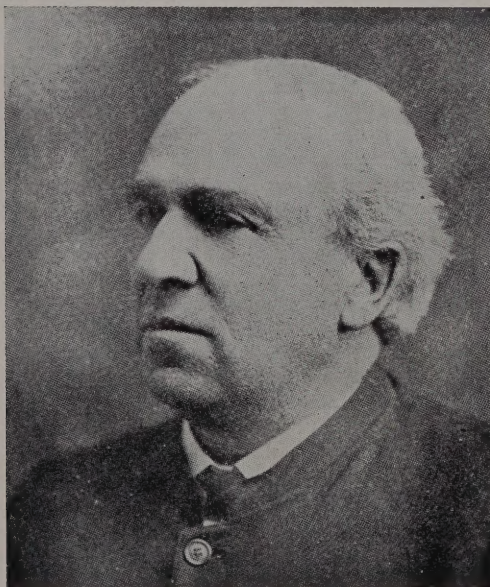
FIRST ROW: I. R. Detweiler, Olivia Good, John Umble.
 SECOND ROW: Lavona Berkey, Alice M. Landis, John L. Steiner, F. S. Ebersole, J. M. Kurtz, Anna Holdeman, Adeline V. Brunk.
 THIRD ROW: Amelia Bergey, William S. Gehman, John S. Musselman, Carrie Ecker, N. E. Byers (Principal), I. W. Royer, Lina Zook, C. Edward Bender, Anthony C. Moyer, Blanche Dickinson.

Mennonite Board of Education

An incorporated board of trustees has been continuously in charge of Goshen College and its predecessor the Elkhart Institute during the entire fifty years of its history except during the first three years 1895-1898. Before 1906 the institution was owned and operated by the Elkhart Institute Association organized in the spring of 1895, incorporated in 1898. The Association consisted of all persons who had bought shares of voting stock valued at twenty-five dollars each. On November 15, 1905, the Mennonite Board of Education was organized as the official educational organization of the Mennonite Church representing its conferences, and by mutual agreement, in February, 1906, took over Goshen College from the Elkhart Institute Association.

From 1895 to 1901 the Board of Directors of the Elkhart Institute Association consisted of nine trustees serving three year terms, with four officers and no standing committees. At the 1901 annual meeting the number of directors was raised to twenty-five, each serving a term of four years. This increase of board membership was intended to make possible wider representation from the church constituency and indicated the maturing of the institution from a local northern Indiana school into an institution serving the entire Mennonite Church. At the same time, for the actual operation of the institution, an "Executive Board" was designated whose name was changed in 1906 to "Executive Committee of Goshen College" and in 1918 to "Local Board of Goshen College." This was always a group of local men, usually seven in number, including after 1906 the president and dean, and after 1918 the business manager.

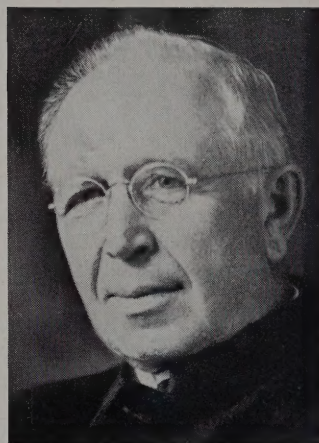
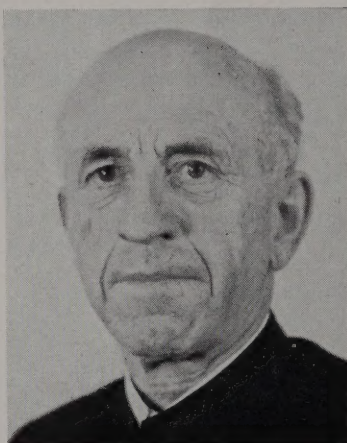
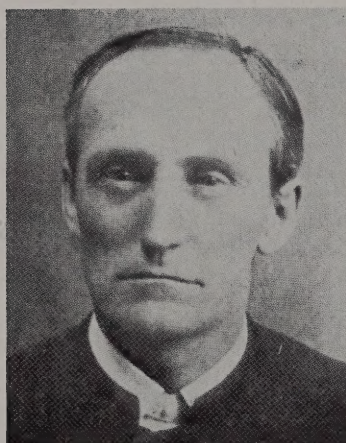
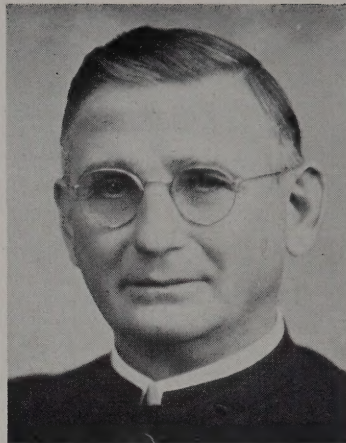
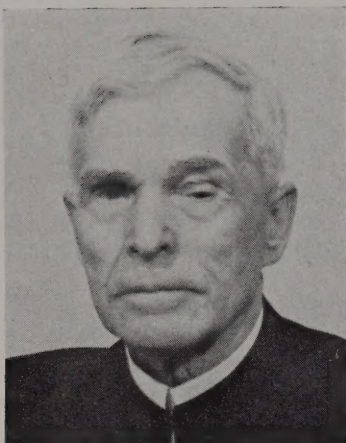
The Mennonite Board of Education as organized in 1906 was composed of one trustee elected by each cooperating district Mennonite Conference (in 1929 changed to one for each 3,000 members), four trustees at large to be chosen by the Mennonite General Conference (which failed to exercise its option until 1923), and the head, business manager, and two alumni of each institution under the board. The first board was composed of twenty-three members. By



JOHN BLOSSER



D. A. YODER



D. D. Miller
J. S. Hartzler

O. O. Miller
J. B. Smith

H. R. Schertz
S. F. Coffman

1937 it had reached thirty-six members. The term of the trustees continued at four years until 1915 after which it was for one year until 1937 when the four year term was restored. Original standing committees according to the constitution of 1906 were the following: faculty, finance, religious welfare, auditing, grounds (discontinued in 1914), equipment (discontinued in 1914). The following standing committees were added at the dates indicated: literature (1910, discontinued 1931), educational (1913), and investment (1931). There was no designated Executive Committee of the Board until 1914 at which time it consisted of the four officers, the president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer. In 1916 a fifth elected member was added to the committee, and in 1931 the financial agent.

Throughout the years the active body in the administration of Goshen College was the Local Board until its merger with the Executive Committee of the Board in 1940. None of the other standing committees ever occupied any significant place in the administration of the institutions, and some of them seldom met. The annual meeting of the board receives reports of the various officers, committees, and schools, and determines general policies affecting the schools. The record shows that during the first twenty-five years of the his-

tory of the institution, the Board served more in an advisory capacity and exercised little real direction or control of the school, the controlling power actually lying in the hands of the president of the college and his associates. In the financial and administrative crisis of 1918, however, the Board was forced to assume greater responsibility, and gradually thereafter came to the conviction that it needed to assume permanently a direct and active operative control. Failing to find a satisfactory solution to the problem it finally adopted the drastic measure of closing the school for reorganization during the year 1923-24. Since that time the Board has actively controlled the school through its Executive Committee and its Local Board, although the close direction of affairs by the Executive Committee did not develop until 1940. Since 1924 the Board has been increasingly aggressive in promoting the financial, administrative, spiritual, and educational prosperity of the College, to the great gain of the institution. This has resulted in an increasingly warm support from the Church constituency, and the alumni. This has given the school the soundest basis for successful operation in its entire history.

A remarkably large number of men (115) have served on the Board of Directors during the fifty years of the history of the school. Of this number forty-four, who have served ten years or more, are listed on page 55 with their terms of service. Outstanding among the active leaders in the Board's work were six men who were elected at the time of the formation of the second Board in 1906 or soon thereafter, and who continued in service for many fruitful years: D. D. Miller (1906-1941), S. F. Coffman (1906-1939), Aaron Loucks (1906-1933), D. H. Bender (1906-1929), D. A. Yoder (1912-), and D. G. Lapp (1908-1928). Of the first Institute Board two charter members rendered outstanding service: J. S. Hartzler (1895-1918) and C. P. Yoder (1895-1917). Two other members of the first Board who did fine service on both boards who have carried major loads in the work of the Board have been S. C. Yoder (1916-1940) and O. O. Miller (1920-). The Board has been fortunate in its executive officers who have been uniformly men of devotion to the cause of Christian education, of church-wide vision, and of constructive policy. A complete list of these officers is given on page 55.

THE MENNONITE BOARD OF EDUCATION, FEBRUARY, 1945



FIRST ROW: O. O. Miller, Anson G. Horner, J. B. Smith, D. A. Yoder, C. F. Yake, Oscar Burkholder.
 SECOND ROW: Edwin J. Yoder, Perry J. Blosser, Milo Kauffman, Ernest E. Miller, John R. Shank, Silas Horst.
 THIRD ROW: Amos O. Hostetler, John R. Mumaw, H. A. Diener, Jesse Short, C. L. Graber, Nelson Kauffman, D. D. Driver, Menno Snyder.
 FOURTH ROW: I. W. Royer, H. S. Bender, J. C. Fretz, S. M. King, A. J. Metzler, Silas Hertzler, John Lapp, William Hallman, Wilbert Nafziger, H. R. Schertz.

The Presidents of Goshen College



N. E. Byers

Seven presidents and one acting president have headed the administrative and instructional staff of the institution since the Elkhart Institute became Goshen College in 1903. Twice the Board of Education has elected its own president to the presidency of the College, twice it has elected the dean of the Bible School to that position, twice it has called the editor of one of the church periodicals, and twice it has called a foreign missionary. With two exceptions the president has been an alumnus of the College.

Noah E. Byers, principal of the Elkhart Institute from 1898 to 1903, became the first president. He was always deeply interested in the religious life of the student and upheld by precept and example high ideals of scholarship, culture, and refinement. He was successful in handling disciplinary problems. The uncertainty that behind his friendly counsel and genial hu-

mor there might not lurk also biting sarcasm, discouraged risking a second violation of a rule. At Elkhart his emphasis on a liberal arts program gradually had replaced the merely vocational offerings in business and "teacher training." He had encouraged the student to register for courses in science, foreign language, and literature even though he had come for only a ten week's term to review the common branches in order to pass a county teachers examination. Even before the institution became Goshen College he had outlined a junior college program and in 1909 offered a full four-year college course leading to the A.B. degree. During his five years of service at the Elkhart Institute and for several years after the school moved to Goshen he was principal or president, dean, registrar, personnel director, dean of men (and women), and the selector and employer of faculty members. The College prospered. Mennonites in the Middle West began to appreciate the educational, religious, and cultural contribution that the College was making to the Mennonite Church. Then, suddenly, at the end of his tenth year of service as president of Goshen College, President Byers resigned to accept a position as dean of Bluffton College.

As the man to build a bigger and better Goshen College to meet the threat of competition of the new organization at Bluffton the Board selected the dean of the Bible School, John E. Hartzler, pastor, teacher, and popular evangelist. He was a member of the first junior college class (1904), and of first B.A. class (1910). His



J. E. Hartzler



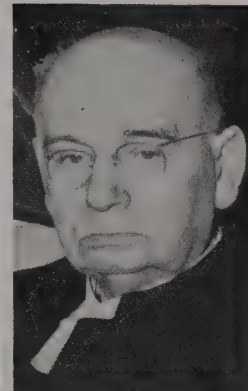
George J. Lapp



H. F. Reist



I. R. Detweiler



Daniel Kauffman

administration witnessed the building of Science Hall in 1915, the granting of the first M.A. degree in the same year, and the organization of a degree course in agriculture, and in 1916 a home economics department. The college farm had been purchased in 1914 and East Hall moved from its first location east of Kulp Hall to its present location north of College Avenue in 1915. The emphasis on agriculture and home economics was an effort to meet a demand for a program that would more nearly serve the constituency, chiefly rural. But the response in both students and funds was disappointing. President Hartzler had built a "bigger and better Goshen College," but the program of expansion, failing of financial support by the constituency, overtaxed the financial resources of the institution.

On February 23, 1918, the Board of Education accepted the resignation of President Hartzler and elected as his successor George J. Lapp, missionary on furlough from India and a member of the class of 1902. During his administration the Board launched a financial campaign to liquidate the college debt. He retired from the presidency in the fall of 1919 to resume his work on the India mission field. The Board elected as his successor, H. Frank Reist, a member of the class of 1904, president of the Board of Education and editor of the *Christian Monitor*. During his administration the Indiana State Board of Education recognized Goshen College as a fully accredited, standard institution on February 13, 1920. On account of his failing health President Reist resigned and moved to Texas with his family. At the close of his administration the College was looking forward to building a gymnasium and a men's dormitory.

The success of I. R. Detweiler in raising the money to liquidate the college debt during Reist's administration led to his selection by the Board as Acting President. During his administration the gymnasium was built, intercollegiate athletics discontinued and a program of intramural athletics instituted. He served as acting president until the spring of 1922 when Daniel Kauffman, editor of the *Gospel Herald*, was elected president. He served until the spring of 1923 when the Board of Education voted to close the institution for one year. He then returned to his duties at Scottdale, Pennsylvania.

During the next winter, 1923-24, the Board elected its president, Bishop Sanford C. Yoder, of Kalona, Iowa, as president of the College with instructions to reorganize the institution. The fifteen years of his administration witnessed the construction of John S. Coffman Hall, the remodeling of East Hall, remodeling and enlarging of Kulp Hall and the College Dining Hall, the purchase of South Cottage, the athletic field, and the interurban sub-station, the opening and grading of Ninth Street and High Park Avenue, and the building



S. C. Yoder

of a Health Center and the Memorial Library. Even more important than these signs of material progress was the securing and training of a standard faculty, the improvement in the relations with the church constituency, the establishment of a sound student personnel organization, and the advancement toward accreditation. A growing friendliness between church leaders and faculty members was evident throughout his administration. Between 1926 and 1940 forty-three faculty members earned advanced degrees: fourteen, the Doctor of Philosophy; two, Doctor of Theology; one, Doctor of Sacred Theology; and twenty-six, the Master of Arts or Science. Beginning in 1934 the administration and the faculty made studies looking toward accreditation by the North Central Association, made adjustments to meet N. C. A. requirements, and finally made the initial application for admission. In 1939 Presi-

dent Yoder continued his graduate study and was granted the degree, Doctor of Sacred Theology, by the Divinity School of the Gordon School of Theology and Missions at Boston. He was the first president of the institution to hold an earned doctor's degree during his presidency.

In 1940 President Yoder resigned as president to continue his connection with the College as professor of Bible. The Board elected as his successor Ernest E. Miller, of the Class of 1917, who had served as head of the educational work in the India Mennonite Mission. Prior to his election as president he completed the work for the degree, Doctor of Philosophy, at New York University and was the first president of Goshen College to hold that degree. He filed the final applications for accreditation by the N.C.A. and on March 27, 1941, the N.C.A. granted accreditation on the first application, a very unusual honor, that testified to the soundness of the procedures preceding the application. Notwithstanding the distractions and limitations imposed by the War, the College has prospered. His foresight anticipated and prevented a serious drop in enrollment. His grasp of administrative detail and his sense of relative urgency of the needs of the institution have inaugurated and completed a debt-liquidation program and promoted extensive fund-raising and building expansion. He has defined, clarified and simplified lines of administrative responsibility within the institution and strengthened the bonds between the College and the various groups in the constituency.



E. E. Miller

Development of the Curriculum



C. H. Smith



P. E. Whitmer



C. B. Blosser



D. S. Gerig

During the early history of Goshen College the curriculum was apparently more a responsibility of the president of the College than of the dean. Indeed, Goshen College had no dean until Dr. C. Henry Smith was appointed in September, 1909. Even at that time, since his name was not listed in the catalogue among the administrative officers of the college, it appears that the office was not considered to be very important. When J. E. Hartzler became president in 1913, however, Paul E. Whitmer was appointed dean and the office became one of major administrative significance. At the same time the curriculum received additional attention when the president appointed a Course of Study committee as a standing committee of the faculty. Heretofore, faculty committees had not been concerned with academic matters but only with such things as public occasions, college publications, chapel exercises, literary societies, and athletics. The Course of Study committee was continued until 1938 when its name was changed to Committee on Curriculum and Instruction. It continues to be of prime importance at the present time.

The nature of the curriculum can be best understood by viewing it in relationship, first, to the requirements for graduation, second, the schools which constituted the college and third, the degrees, diplomas and certificates which were granted.

At the outset there were very few specific graduation requirements. Sixty-four semester hours of credit were required for the two-year junior college program and only ten hours of work in English was required with fifty-four hours of electives. In addition, all students were expected to take part in the physical education ("physical culture") program. It must be remembered, however, that during this time there were relatively few courses offered, and consequently this great apparent freedom of choice was not so important. When the four-year program was inaugurated in 1909, specific graduation requirements in English, mathematics, foreign language, history, natural science, and philosophy were developed. The introduction of these required courses was a change of considerable moment for they constituted nearly one-half of the total hours required for graduation. These requirements have remained essentially unchanged through the years, an indication of the faithfulness of the Goshen College curriculum to the liberal arts tradition. From time to time minor amplifications and refinements have been made. The foreign language



J. J. Fisher



Noah Oyer



H. S. Bender



Carl Kreider

requirement was reduced by two semester hours in 1920 and in 1935 was replaced by a proficiency test. Since students can ordinarily pass the test after two years of college language without a previous high school background in language, the introduction of the proficiency test in effect meant that Goshen College no longer had an entrance requirement in foreign language. Most of the other requirements were adjusted slightly when the semester system replaced the quarter system in 1921.

More significant changes were made in 1930 when Bible, College Life, and Physical Education were added. Since the old requirement that all students participate in physical culture had been abandoned in 1917, the new requirements represented a change of some importance. The introduction of a specific Bible requirement, however, merely made a formal requirement out of a feature which had characterized Goshen College from the beginning, namely, a strong interest in Bible study. Heretofore, this interest had been met in the lives of most students by the Bible and Mission Study classes conducted by committees of the Y.P.C.A. The requirements in science and mathematics also were subject to a gradual change. At first approximately seventeen semester hours were required, of which at least seven hours had to be in mathematics. This was reduced gradually until finally only six hours of science was required and the mathematics requirement was eliminated. Perhaps the most important change of all, however, was the introduction of the general education curriculum under the guidance of Dean Harold S. Bender in 1939. This change not only added to the total requirements four hours in Introduction to Fine Arts but more significantly designated certain specified courses as meeting most of the required work; for example, Introduction to Civilization for the social science requirement and Natural Science Survey for the natural science requirement.

From the beginning the curriculum of Goshen College was divided into a number of schools. At first it was a very elaborate group: College, Academy, Normal School, Bible School, School of Business, School of Music, and School of Oratory. When Boyd Smucker left the college in 1913 the School of Oratory was discontinued. Following this, a college major in speech was not offered until 1938 although a few courses were regularly given. After the construction of the Science Hall in 1915 the School of Agriculture was added. The interest in this school, however, was relatively small and accordingly, the School was suspended in 1921. The Normal School was also discontinued in 1920 but the preparation of public school teachers continued to be a strong part of the program of Goshen College. The School of Business and the School

of Music ceased to function after 1923. Business courses were not offered again until 1929 when a commerce department was added and 1935 when secretarial courses were again offered. Music, however, remained during the entire history of the school. The interest in the Academy was great during the early years of Goshen College, but in the late twenties this interest declined and the last academy diploma was granted in 1934. Thus, only the College and the Bible School remained. This seems to indicate that the major lasting vocational interests of Goshen College students lie in the fields of teaching and church work.

During the entire history of the College the bachelor of arts program has been the most important, although at times a very significant number of students participated in other curriculums, especially various two-year diploma and certificate curriculums. To date 720 bachelor of arts degrees have been granted. The closest competing degree has been the bachelor of science in education degree with 236 graduates. Most of the other degree curriculums have stimulated relatively little interest. A four-year course leading to a Ph.B. degree was offered from 1905 until 1909 but apparently no degrees were granted. Similarly, a four-year bachelor of science in agriculture degree was offered between 1915 and 1921, but only one degree was granted. Eight bachelor of science in home economics degrees were granted between 1930 and 1938. A four-year Th.B. program was inaugurated in 1934. Twenty-five degrees were granted under this program and eighteen more have been granted during the past two years under a five-year program. Two-year associate in arts and associate in arts in Bible degrees were offered for the first time in 1943, and twenty degrees have been granted to date. A one-year secretarial course certificate was granted in 1940 for the first time with 58 such certificates granted during the past five years.

In viewing the history of the curriculum of Goshen College two things are apparent. In the first place, the curriculum has remained remarkably free from what might be termed "educational fads." In general the work offered was of a substantial liberal arts character with opportunity for specialization in certain selected fields. President Byers is responsible for the initial insistence upon the liberal arts concept, but the deans of Goshen College, supported by a sympathetic administration and faculty, have carried on the liberal arts tradition in a splendid fashion. In the second place, there has been a successful attempt to make the curriculum embody the best of current education practices. The present general educational curriculum of Goshen College including the concentration group requirements represents a real educational advance and has been studied with interest by other liberal arts colleges. Dean Harold S. Bender whose administration extended nearly fourteen years (February 1931 to September 1944) deserves much of the credit for the present quality of the curriculums and of the instructional facilities. A tireless worker, he conducted the initial studies which led ultimately to North Central Association accreditation. His insistence that young faculty members be granted leaves for further graduate study did much to build a faculty with a remarkably high percentage of earned doctorates. In 1941 Goshen College was selected by a special Committee of the North Central Association as one of twenty-eight accredited colleges embarking upon a study of institutional and curriculum improvement. This study is continuing at the present time and should continue to bear fruit in continued instructional study and improvement. The future, therefore, should bring educational advances commensurate with a worthy past.

The Faculty of Goshen College

Three faculty members have completed twenty-five or more years of teaching at Goshen College. Samuel W. Witmer, Ph.D., (1915-45) stands at the head of this list with thirty years of stimulating service to the students of the College in the field of the biological sciences. Daniel A. Lehman, M.A., (1906-42) was an active teacher of mathematics and astronomy for twenty-nine years. He lived in the vicinity of the College during his remaining seven declining years as professor emeritus, and was a constant inspiration to both young and old. Silas Hertzler, Ph.D., (1920-45) has just completed twenty-five years of college teaching. This contribution was made for the first three years in Bible. The remaining twenty-two years have been given in the fields of philosophy, psychology and education.

The number of faculty members contributing twenty years or more of educational helpfulness at Goshen College is larger. Daniel S. Gerig, M.A., (1900-23) for twenty-three years motivated young men and women to study foreign languages. Ephraim J. Zook, M.A., (1901-23) as librarian and as instructor in ancient and modern languages, helped the student body of the College for twenty-two years to grow intellectually, as well as to acquire language skills. Sanford C. Yoder, S.T.D., (1923-45) has shared his life with faculty members and students alike for twenty-two years as teacher of Bible. Harold S. Bender, Th.D., (1920-21; 1924-45) has grown with the school during twenty-two years of the teaching of social studies and Bible, together with original research in Mennonite history. For the first and most difficult twenty-one years of the growth of organized higher education in the Mennonite Church, Jonas S. Hartzler, (1895-1916) was the very life of both the Elkhart Institute and of Goshen College. Like an expert and sympathetic physician he assisted at the time of the birth of higher education in the Mennonite church. Then he followed this with the kindly touch of the best nursing technique in order to keep alive a very weak and ill nourished child. Jonathan M. Kurtz, M.A., (1902-23) was a very human and a very efficient teacher of the physical sciences, during twenty-one years of the formative period of the development of the college. John S. Umble, M.A., (1904-05; 1925-45) in two in-

THE FACULTY IN 1914



FIRST ROW: J. S. Hartzler, John E. Winter, Sylvia Bontrager, Frances Ebersole, Paul E. Whitmer, Daniel S. Gerig.
SECOND ROW: I. R. Detweiler, O. O. Miller, C. B. Blosser, Amos S. Ebersole, J. M. Kurtz, D. A. Lehman, E. J. Zook, J. E. Gillespie, J. E. Weaver.

stallments, since 1904, during a period of twenty-one years, has encouraged students to read widely and to speak effectively. Guy F. Hershberger, Ph.D., (1925-45) in history and the social studies; and Glen R. Miller, Ph.D., (1925-45) in the physical sciences, have each given unsparingly of their time, their energies, and their abilities, during twenty of their best and most fruitful years.

Years of service need not necessarily measure the effectiveness of one's contribution to a cause. As the first Mennonite principal of the Elkhart Institute, and as the first president of Goshen College, Noah E. Byers, M.A., (1898-1913) directed the educational affairs of Mennonite higher education and taught philosophy and psychology during fifteen years of peculiarly difficult times. C. Henry Smith, Ph.D., (1898-1913) for fifteen years taught history at Elkhart and later at Goshen. Perhaps his greatest contribution to the Church was his interest in Mennonite history. He first organized the Mennonite Historical Society of Goshen College, and also began the Mennonite historical library. For fifteen years Christian B. Blosser, M.S., (1907-21; 1933-34) was a pioneer educator in the Mennonite Church in the fields of biological science and of agricultural education. He organized the School of Agriculture at Goshen College with the hope of making rural life attractive, as opposed to the tendency toward urbanization. Olive G. Wyse, M.S., (1926-45) has given the College seven years of effective service in the academy. This was followed by twelve years in the Home Economics department during which time the cause of efficient home making has been greatly strengthened. Willard H. Smith, Ph.D., (1929-45) for fifteen years, has emphasized the living of the social principles of history as well as knowing them. Chris L. Graber, (1924-27; 1933-45) for fifteen years has assisted, as business manager, in the seemingly thankless task of administering efficiently the financial affairs of Goshen College. Noble Kreider, (1927-45) a gifted composer of piano music, as well as an inspiring teacher, has shared his extraordinary talents with those interested in music, for eighteen years. Arthur L. Sprunger, B.A., (1927-45) a creative artist in his own right, has graciously divided his teaching energy between the city high school and Goshen College for the extensive period of eighteen years.

Six faculty members have been affiliated with the College for ten years or more. Irvin R. Detweiler, B.D., (1909-22) taught Bible, preached, and as acting president helped the College to overcome a time of serious financial embarrassment. Walter E. Yoder, M.Mus., (1931-45) has had outstanding success in stimulating interest in keeping the Mennonite people a devotionally minded and a singing church. John E. Weaver, M.A., (1910-22) not only taught commerce courses, but also demonstrated by careful bookkeeping that a College needs efficiency in its business administration. Mary N. Royer, M.A., (1933-45) has brilliantly demonstrated that Christian living and Christian teaching go hand in hand, as she has led elementary school teachers in the direction of Christian public school work. Paul Bender, Ph.D., (1933-45) has successfully shown that true science and evangelical Christianity do not necessarily antagonize one another. Irvin E. Burkhart, M.A., Th.M., (1934-45) as field representative of the College in recent years, has assisted in getting the Church behind the College financially in a measure never previously equalled.

Outstanding contributions have been made also by faculty members who were a part of the institution for less than ten years. In the field of music, John D. Brunk, (1906-13; 1925-26) not only wrote the music for numerous hymns, and aided in the editing of a new Mennonite hymnal, but also shared his contagion for worshipful singing with many Mennonite young people. Amos S. Ebersole, Mus.B., (1913-22) a gifted pupil of J. D. Brunk, took up the work so nobly begun, and carried it forward, by directing very successful chorus groups in addition to the teaching of musical theory. Solomon F. Gingerich, Ph.D., (1902-11) was so successful in the teaching of English that

he was coaxed away from the College early in his teaching career, by the University of Michigan. John E. Hartzler, Ph.D., (1910-18) an energetic and dynamic teacher of Bible for eight years was for five years also president of the College. During this time he gave his energy and executive skill to the expansion of the college program. Paul E. Whitmer, M.A., B.D., (1908-16) a stimulating Bible teacher, helped to hold Mennonite young people for the Church in a time when higher education was not yet quite understood by the Church. John J. Fisher, M.A., (1916-23) as teacher in the fields of philosophy and education, helped to give Christian stability to the curriculum and to the student body which will always be remembered.

The three whose names follow have given to the students of Goshen College nine or more years of helpfulness in both academic and extra-curricular activities: Wellington K. Jacobs, M.D., commerce, music, (1898-1907); William B. Weaver, M.A., history, Bible, (1914-23); Lydia F. Shank, (Mrs. Charles L. Shank) M.A., French, (1930-39, 1941-44).

Eight years of mathematical, economic and religious guidance have been given to all who desired such help, for a period of eight years by those whose names follow: H. Harold Hartzler, Ph.D., mathematics, (1937-45); Lois Winey, B.A., commerce, (1937-45); Paul Mininger, M.A., B.D., Bible, (1937-45).

Seven years or more of unselfishness characterized the Goshen College teaching period for the following: Nancy B. Kulp, commerce, (1904-11); Sylvia Bontrager, music, (1911-18); Vesta Zook, (Mrs. Arthur Slagle) B.S., home economics, (1916-23); Mrs. Ina K. Slate, B.A., art, (1916-23); Noah Oyer, Th.B., Bible, (1924-31); Mrs. Elizabeth H. Bender, M.A., German, Latin, (1925-32; 1934-40); John C. Wenger, Th.D., Bible, (1938-45); H. Clair Amstutz, B.A., M.D., college physician, biology, (1934-35; 1939-45).

THE FACULTY IN 1943



FIRST ROW: Paul Erb, Glen R. Miller, Guy F. Hershberger, S. W. Witmer, H. S. Bender.

SECOND ROW: Levi C. Hartzler, Olive G. Wyse, Walter E. Yoder, Carl Kreider, W. H. Smith.

THIRD ROW: Lydia F. Shank, Irvin E. Burkhart, Viola M. Good, H. Clair Amstutz.

Active Christian love based on the missionary spirit of the New Testament is illustrated in the lives of the following faculty members who demonstrated their faith in Christian teaching on the college campus for six years: Boyd D. Smucker, M.O., oratory, (1907-13); Otto H. Holtkamp, Mus.B., music, (1917-23); Edward Yoder, Ph.D., Latin, Greek, (1926-28; 1933-37); U. Grant Weaver, M.S., social science, education, (1927-33); Mrs. Sana T. Witmer, B.A., biological science, (1927-33); Gustav H. Enss, Th.D., German, Bible, philosophy, (1928-34); Ernest E. Miller, Ph.D., education, (1939-45); Paul Erb, M.A., English, (1939-45); Jacob Sudermann, M.A., German, (1939-45); Lois Gunden, M.A., French, Spanish, (1939-45).

The teachers whose names follow have given to Goshen College the best of their time and energy for a period of five or more years: Anna H. Kauffman, (Mrs. A. Metzler Hess) M.A., English, normal training, (1903-06; 1908-10). Frank S. Ebersole, commerce, (1907-12); Mary Hooley, M.A., English, (1915-18; 1939-41); Ernst H. Correll, Ph.D., German, social studies, (1924-29); Pearl Klopfenstein, (Mrs. Glen R. Miller) M.A., English, speech, 1925-27, 1932-39; J. Boyd Cressman, M.A., English, 1928-30; librarian, 1942-45; B. Frank Hartzler, B.A., music, 1926-31; 1936-38; 1940-45; Verna Graber, (Mrs. Willard H. Smith) B.A., Latin, 1930-33; 1937-43; Mrs. Amy E. Enss, German, French, 1929-34; Samuel A. Yoder, Ph.D., English, 1930-35; Carl Kreider, Ph.D., economics, 1940-45; Levi C. Hartzler, M.A., English, 1940-45.

All full time teachers at Goshen College, who taught for a period less than five years, are arranged alphabetically as follows:

Bender, Florence, M.S., home economics 1932-33.

Bivin, George D., Ph.D., philosophy, education 1915-16.

THE FACULTY IN 1943



FIRST ROW. Ernest E. Miller, Sanford C. Yoder, Silas Hertzler, C. L. Graber, John S. Umble.

SECOND ROW: Paul Mininger, Jacob Sudermann, H. Harold Hartzler, Mary Royer, John C. Wenger.

THIRD ROW: J. Boyd Cressman, Lois Winey, Arthur E. Sprunger, Roman Gingerich.

NOT ON PICTURE: Paul Bender, Registrar.

Blough, Frank L., Mus.B., music 1924-26.
 Brenneman, Ruth, B.A., home economics 1921-23.
 Brunk, J. Claude, music 1910-12.
 Burkholder, Bertha C., (Mrs. Paul Bender) M.A., French 1926-29.
 Byler, Elsie, (Mrs. Samuel Burkhard) B.A., English 1910-11.
 Camp, Ezra J., Ph.D., mathematics 1929-31.
 Coffman, Fannie E., (Mrs. J. C. Landis) English 1903-05.
 Detweiler, Pearl, (Mrs. Chauncey G. Smucker) B.A., home economics 1929-30.
 Ebersole, Frances, (Mrs. Fred Burkey) English 1911-14.
 Ebersole, J. Frank, M.A., history, economics 1907-08.
 Franck, Ira S., Ph.D., English 1927-29.
 Gillespie, James E., history, social science 1913-14.
 Gingerich, Roman, B.A., physical education 1941-.
 Good, Viola M., M.A., education 1942-.
 Grissom, Allan W., M.A., English 1922-23.
 Hohn, Rynold B., M.A. education 1925-27.
 Kanagy, Minnie, B.A., home economics 1924-25.
 Kauffman, Daniel, president 1922-23.
 Keller, Isaac C., Ph.D., English 1917-20.
 Kreider, Amos E., B.D., Bible 1917-18; 1921-23.
 Landis, Alice M., (Mrs. John Umble) music and commerce, 1902-04.
 Landis, Elsie M., (Mrs. Myron Yoder) B.A., English 1924-27.
 Lapp, George J., M.R.E., Bible 1918-19.
 Leaman, Bertha R., Ph.D., history 1921-23.
 Lehman, M. Clifford, Ph.D., philosophy, education 1935-39.
 Ligo, Ida, M.A., English 1916-17; 1920-21.
 Malloch, Alta M., M.A., Latin, French 1924-26.
 Martin, Martha L., B.A., English 1914-15; education 1917-18; 1919-21.
 McFarland, Mrs. Mabelle T., M.S., commerce 1935-38.
 Metzler, Mabel, B.A., (Mrs. Adin Miller) home economics 1925-26.
 Meyer, Jacob C., Ph.D., history, social science 1919-21.
 Miller, Fryne A., (Mrs. Jonathan G. Yoder) B.S., home economics 1930-32.
 Miller, Orie O., B.A., commerce 1912-15.
 Miller, Mrs. Ruth B., English 1919-20.
 Miller, Payson, M.A., B.D., history, government 1919-20.
 Park, Maxwell G., Ph.D., education 1921-23.
 Reist, H. Frank, president 1919-20.
 Rodman, Orrville T., M.A., English 1924-25.
 Schrock, Homer W., commerce 1915-16.
 Showalter, Marguerite, (Mrs. F. A. Conrad) art 1919-10.
 Slabaugh, John F., B.A., art 1924-27.
 Steele, Russell R., M.A., English 1921-23.
 Stutzman, Jesse, B.S., agriculture 1915-17.
 Tieszen, Dirk V., M.A., physical science 1928-30.
 Thut, B. Frank, M.D., science 1904-06.
 Unsell, David H., B.S., physical science 1924-25.
 Warye, Alma R., (Mrs. John J. Fisher) B.A., English 1920-23.
 Weaver, Abraham E., B.A., education 1924-27.
 Weaver, Mrs. Elnora K., M.A., history 1916-17.
 Winter, John E., Ph.D., philosophy, education 1913-15.
 Witmer, Edith M., M.A., home economics 1926-29.
 Yoder, Anna E., elocution 1903-06.
 Yoder, E. Laverne (Mrs. Carl Hostetler) M.A., English, physical education 1936-39.
 Yoder, Jonathan G., B.A., M.D., mathematics, physical science 1927-29.
 Yoder, Roland, Ph.B., economics, commerce 1929-32.

Administrative Officers

PRESIDENTS

Byers, Noah E., M.A., 1903-13
 Detweiler, Irvin R., B.D., 1920-22
 Hartzler, John E., Ph.D., 1913-18
 Kauffman, Daniel, 1922-23

Lapp, George J., M.R.E., 1918-19
 Miller, Ernest E., Ph.D., 1940-
 Reist, Henry F., 1919-20
 Yoder, Sanford C., 1923-40

DEANS

Bender, Harold S., Th.D., acting dean
 1931-33; dean 1933-44
 Blosser, Christian B., M.S., dean 1919-21
 Fisher, John J., M.A., dean 1921-23
 Gerig, Daniel S., M.A., acting dean 1916-
 18; dean 1918-19

Kreider, Carl, Ph.D., dean 1944-
 Oyer, Noah, Th.B., dean 1924-31
 Smith, C. Henry, Ph.D., dean 1908-13
 Whitmer, Paul E., M.A., B.D., dean
 1913-16

BUSINESS MANAGERS

Brunk, Joseph E., business manager
 1916-18
 Graber, Chris L., business manager 1924-
 27; 1933-
 Hartzler, Jonas S., business manager
 1908-15
 Hostetler, C. K., business manager
 1903-08
 Kreider, Amos E., business manager
 1921-23

Martin, Edward F., business manager
 1927-31
 Miller, Ernest E., bookkeeper 1915-16
 Weaver, John E., business manager
 1918-21
 Winey, Lois, assistant business manager
 1936-
 Yoder, Edwin J., business manager 1931-
 33

REGISTRARS

Bender, Paul, registrar 1936-
 Fisher, John J., registrar 1918-21
 Gerig, Daniel S., register 1904-18

Hertzler, Silas, registrar 1928-36
 Witmer, Samuel W., 1921-28

DEANS OF MEN

Bender, Paul, personnel director 1937-39
 Hartzler, Levi C., secretary to the presi-
 dent 1940-41; personnel assistant 1941-
 43; dean of men 1943-
 Hershberger, Guy F., dean of men 1931-
 32

Miller, Ernest E., personnel director 1939-
 Smith, Willard H., dean of men 1932-35
 Yoder, Edward, dean of men 1935-37

DEANS OF WOMEN

Burkholder, Bertha, (Mrs. Paul Bender)
 B.A., dean of women 1927-29
 Byler, Elsie, (Mrs. Samuel Burkhard)
 B.A., preceptress 1910-11
 Ebersole, Frances, (Mrs. Fred Burkey)
 B.A., preceptress 1911-14
 Frey, Amanda, B.A., dean of women
 1924-26
 Good, Viola M., M.A., hostess, 1938-40;
 dean of women 1940-
 Hooley, Mary, M.A., preceptress 1915-16
 Kauffman, Anna H., (Mrs. A. Metzler
 Hess) M.A., preceptress 1903-10

Loucks, Gladys, (Mrs. I. E. Burkhardt)
 B.A., dean of women 1926-27
 Martin, Martha L., B.A., preceptress
 1914-15
 Royer, Mary N., M.A., dean of women
 1933-38
 Warye, Alma (Mrs. John J. Fisher) B.A.,
 dean of women 1921-22
 Yoder, Katie M., (Mrs. Emmet Yoder)
 matron 1929-33
 Zook, Vesta, (Mrs. Arthur Slagel) B.S.,
 dean of women 1916-21; 22-23

LIBRARIANS

Bender, Harold S., Th.D., librarian 1924-
 31; director 1931-38
 Coffman, Barbara F., B.A., assistant libra-
 rian, 1931-35
 Coffman, John E., B.A. in L.S., assistant
 librarian 1935-40

Cressman, J. Boyd, M.A., librarian 1942-
 Kauffman, Stella, (Mrs. Otto Binkele)
 B.A. in L.S., assistant librarian 1936-38;
 librarian 1938-42
 Smith, C. Henry, Ph.D., librarian, 1903-05
 Zook, Ephraim J., M.A., librarian 1905-23

The Bible School



First Graduates of Bible School
A. J. Steiner; J. S. Hartzler, teacher;
I. W. Royer

The oldest division of Goshen College was established in 1895 as a part of the Elkhart Institute with J. S. Hartzler as the first teacher and principal. After the school moved to Goshen, J. S. Hartzler continued as a teacher until 1915, serving as "Dean of the Bible School" from 1905-12. Since 1912, the following have served as deans of the Bible School: J. E. Hartzler, 1912-16; I. R. Detweiler, 1916-21; A. E. Kreider, 1921-23; Noah Oyer, 1924-31; and H. S. Bender, 1931-. Additional full-time teachers who have served for significant periods of service are

G. H. Enss, S. C. Yoder, I. E. Burkhart, Paul Mininger, and J. C. Wenger.

The Bible curriculum at the Elkhart Institute was two years in length and was developed on the academy level. A. J. Steiner and I. W. Royer were the first graduates. Later, Goshen College organized a two-year college Bible course, for many years called the "regular course," requiring a high school education for entrance and granting a diploma upon graduation. In 1933 this course was re-named the "Christian Workers' Course" and in 1943 the degree of Associate in Arts in Bible substituted for the diploma. The one-year Sunday School Teacher training course, first started in 1938, was changed to the "One Year Christian Workers' Course" in 1941. For many years the College also offered elementary courses in English Bible.

In 1910 Goshen College conferred the first Bachelor of Arts degrees, but it was not until the deanship of A. E. Kreider that the catalogue began to point out that students in the Bible School could take a B.A. degree with a major in Bible. In 1933 the College set up the four-year Bachelor of Theology curriculum which was operated for nine years and which had twenty-five graduates during those years. Of these twenty-five, six were women and nineteen men, fourteen of whom are now ordained ministers in the Mennonite Church and one a relief commissioner. Four of the women graduates married ministers and a fifth is a foreign missionary. As early as 1933 the Bible School occasionally offered a fifth year of theological study. The present five-year Bachelor of Theology course was instituted in 1942, and in richness of course offerings, in faculty strength both in number and training, and in the number of students registered, it exceeds all previous Bible School records. The first graduates from the five-year Th.B. course, eight in number, received their degrees in 1944. One was already ordained, three decided to continue their studies, and the other four were promptly called by the Church and ordained to the ministry.

Four opportunities are open to the Goshen College Bible School student of 1945: (1) He may take the One Year Christian Workers' Course, which consists of two semesters of Bible study exclusively, which does not require high school graduation for entrance, and which leads to a certificate; (2) he may take the two-year Bible course which leads to the degree, Associate in Arts in Bible, and of which three-fourths of the credit hours must be in the field of Bible; (3) he may take a B.A. degree with a major in Bible, which

major amounts to one-fifth of the four years of college work; or (4) he may pursue the Th.B. curriculum, which consists of two years of general education, followed by three years (90 hours) of biblical and theological study. It is this fourth alternative which is currently attracting the largest number of students, a total of thirty-nine full-time students being enrolled in the last three years of the Th.B. curriculum during the academic year, 1944-45.

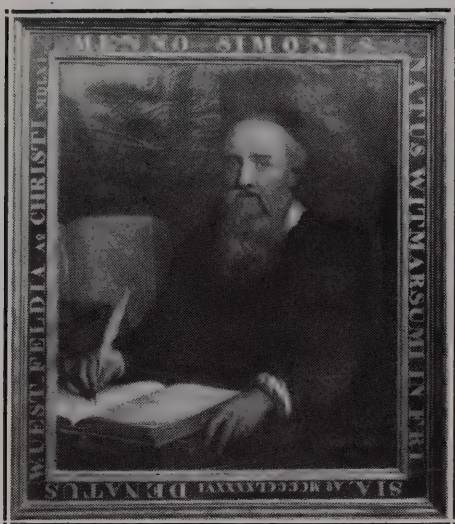
Since 1898, Elkhart Institute and Goshen College have annually offered a six-week Winter Bible School course. Among the teachers who served in this Winter Bible School are: S. G. Shetler, Daniel Kauffman, J. S. Coffman, A. D. Wenger, George R. Brunk, John Blosser, D. D. Miller, I. R. Detweiler, I. W. Royer, I. E. Burkhardt and D. A. Yoder. The present faculty, which has now served for a decade, consists of D. A. Yoder, principal, and I. E. Burkhardt, secretary, assisted by various members of the college staff and by several Mennonite ministers. A three-year cycle of courses is offered, leading to a diploma of graduation. Enrollment in recent years has frequently approached eighty students.

FIRST FIVE-YEAR TH.B. GRADUATES



FIRST ROW: John Detweiler, Clayton Beyler, Edward Diener, Roy Roth, Ezra Nafziger
SECOND ROW: Millard Lind, Marcus Bishop, Stanley Shenk, Earl Lehman.

Mennonite Historical Research



MENNO SIMONS

of that year the present Mennonite Historical Society was organized under the leadership of Harold S. Bender and Ernst Correll. One of the immediate tasks of the new organization was the expansion of the library. Under Bender's leadership the task of book collecting was pursued with enthusiasm so that today the Mennonite Historical Library contains approximately 3,500 volumes, housed in the spacious room in the basement of the Memorial Library. The collection contains at least twenty-five different Swiss and German editions of the Bible used by the Mennonites, including the 1525 Froschauer Bible printed in Zurich in the year of the founding of the Mennonite Church. There is a complete series of editions of *Martyrs' Mirror*, Dutch, German, and English, from 1660 to 1938. There is an almost complete series of editions of the old Swiss Mennonite hymnal, the *Ausbund*, with twenty-five editions from 1564 to 1913. All of the editions of Menno Simons' works are here. The American Mennonite imprints of all titles and editions are almost complete. The bound volumes of Mennonite periodicals, European and American, many of which are in complete sets, are very valuable. While the Mennonite Historical Library has been built up largely by the contributions of alumni and friends, small purchases have been made with funds from the regular college budget, and at least \$2,000 in books, binding, and furniture has been contributed directly by the Mennonite Historical Society. The class of 1933 presented the library with a valuable gift of furniture.

The serious study of Mennonite history at Goshen College began with the work of C. Henry Smith, the first librarian, who later served as professor of history and as dean. In 1909 Smith's *The Mennonites of America* was published, and it was he who first conceived the idea of the Mennonite Historical Library, which was established soon after 1903, and supported by the Alumni Association for a time, beginning in 1906. This special collection of the college library was small, however, and after Smith's resignation from the faculty in 1913 little was added to it for more than a decade. In 1921, however, a Mennonite Historical Society was organized, which enjoyed a brief existence.

In 1924 interest in Mennonite historical research at Goshen College experienced a vigorous revival. In October



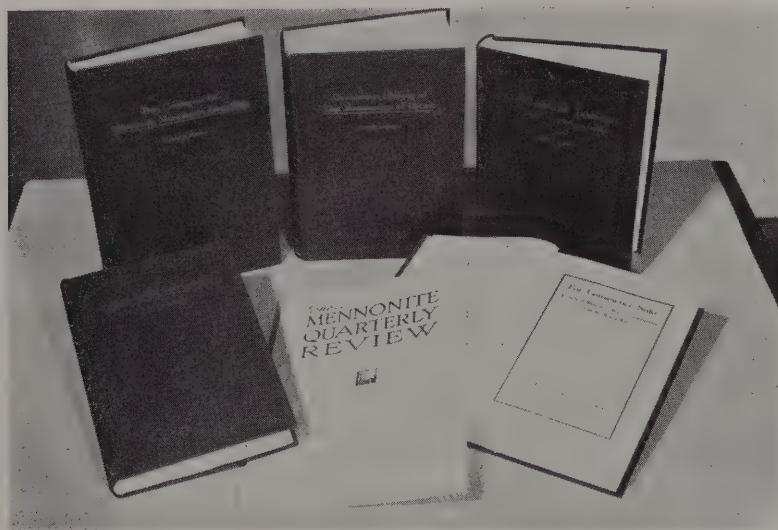
CHRISTOPHER DOCK

During 1941 to 1943 the Mennonite Historical Library was catalogued and arranged in its present form by Robert Friedmann, who did his work with the assistance of a grant from the Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation. A union catalogue of the Mennonite historical libraries at Goshen, Bethel, and Bluffton colleges, and at Scottdale Pennsylvania, is in preparation. When this is completed the usefulness of all four libraries will be greatly increased. Housed on the same floor as the Historical Library is the Mennonite Church Archives with numerous collections of manuscripts, some of the most important being the papers of John F. Funk, and the Mennonite Central Committee, and the World War Papers. The combined Historical Library and Archives constitute one of the best collections of source material in America for the study of Mennonite history.

The Mennonite Historical Society, the Goshen College faculty, and other scholars have made splendid use of these sources. The outstanding achievement of the Mennonite Historical Society has been the publication of the Mennonite Quarterly Review, founded in 1927, and now in its nineteenth year. The eighteen completed volumes of this scholarly journal contain more than 4,500 pages of articles and book reviews by American and European scholars. In the March, 1939, issue of Church History, Professor William Warren Sweet of the University of Chicago says: "Of the smaller denominations none has been more active in recent years in cultivating their history than has the Mennonite . . . Goshen College . . . has been the chief center of this growing historical interest."

In 1929 the Mennonite Historical Society also established a publication series, Studies in Anabaptist and Mennonite History. To date five volumes in this series have been published: Harold S. Bender, Two Centuries of American Mennonite Literature, 1929; John Horsch, The Hutterian Brethren, 1931; Harry F. Weber, Centennial History of the Mennonites of Illinois, 1931; Sanford C. Yoder, For Conscience Sake, 1940; and John Umble, Ohio Mennonite Sunday Schools, 1941. The type has been set for a sixth volume which is to be printed as soon as the paper shortage is relieved. This volume is by Harold Bender: Conrad Grebel, Founder of the Swiss Brethren. Another manuscript dealing with the history of Mennonite piety, by Robert Friedmann, has been prepared for publication.

(Continued on Page 52)



Publications of the Mennonite Historical Society

History of Department of Music

Although music has never held the place that it should in our program of education, it has filled an important place in the life and spirit of the Elkhart Institute and Goshen College. In the beginning there was no music department in the Elkhart Institute, but in 1897 A. B. Kolb called a meeting in the Institute building to organize a musical society to give students and others an opportunity to study Handel's oratorio, "Messiah." Among the principal oratorios studied, and rendered with soloists and orchestral accompaniment, were "Messiah" and Haydn's "Creation." Abram B. Kolb was the first director and when he was no longer able to serve, W. K. Jacobs continued the work. Abram B. Kolb, who had studied under Professor Zoellner of Berlin, Ontario, was the first teacher of music and was listed in the catalogue as instructor in advanced chorus and oratorio. He conducted the Philharmonic Society and taught sight singing and rudiments of music.

In 1900 Leila G. Munsell became the first full time instructor in voice and piano and Wellington K. Jacobs became the director of some of the chorus work. After the school was moved to Goshen he succeeded in uniting the Philharmonic Society with the Handel Oratorio Society of Goshen. He continued his connection with the music and commerce departments until 1907. Other members of the music faculty between 1903 and 1906 were Alice Maud Landis (Mrs. John Umble), Brenda Fisher, Beatrice Hubbell Plummer, and Jessie McDonald. Besides the Oratorio Society which sponsored about two programs each year, the school organized a Women's Chorus, directed by C. Henry Smith (Ph.D.) and the Sunshine Male Chorus under Professor Jacob's direction.

In 1906 the College called in John D. Brunk to set up and organize the "School of Music." He was well trained in music, having studied with George W. Chadwick at New England Conservatory and Adolf Weidig at American Conservatory. Three types of courses were offered—first, a four-year piano course, second, a three-year voice teacher's course, and third, a two-year music teacher's course. During Brunk's seven years as head of the School of Music he was assisted by Judson Micks, voice; Ella DeCamp, piano; J. Claude Brunk, voice; and Sylvia Bontrager, piano. Mr. Brunk brought the choral organization into the school and reorganized it under the former name, Philharmonic Society. This singing organization was composed of students, faculty and friends from the city. Besides singing two or three oratorios and cantatas each year they sponsored several recitals by visiting artists.

Mr. Brunk asked for a leave of absence in order that he might visit the churches in the interest of better church music, and in order that he might write the music for a book of gospel songs which he, in cooperation with Dr. Wayland of Bridgewater College, was writing. Thus Amos S. Ebersole (Mus.M.), a pupil of Mr. Brunk, succeeded him as director from 1913 to 1923. During his ten years as director, the school grew and prospered. Besides continuing the Philharmonic Society, Mr. Ebersole organized each year a Men's Glee Club. In 1917 an a cappella chorus was organized under the name, "Sunday Evening Chorus." This was the first effort in the direction of unaccompanied chorus singing at Goshen College. Other instructors during these years were Gustav Dunkelberger, piano; Ernest G. Hesser, public school music; Opal McCoy, piano; Mrs. Elvina (Steiner) Ebersole, voice; Sylvia Bontrager; and Eunice Guth.



J. D. Brunk

Miss Bontrager was one of Mr. Brunk's most accomplished piano pupils. After finishing the four-year piano course she taught a few years, attended New England Conservatory for two years, and returned to her Alma Mater with high hopes of giving years of service as teacher and artist. But it was only a few years until death ended a promising career. John Thut (Mus.B.) was called to direct the School of Music for the year 1922-23. Otto Holtcamp also continued as instructor in piano and theory.

At the reorganization of the College in 1924, Frank Blough (Mus.B.) became head of the department of music. The following year J. D. Brunk was again called in to organize the work of the department. He rendered outstanding service during the summer of 1925 and for some time following. However, because of ill health, he was not able to accomplish what he would have desired most to do and his untimely death put an end to service.

In 1926 B. Frank Hartzler (A.B.) organized the department and gave new life to the music organizations. Mr. Hartzler had been studying and singing under John Smallman, one of America's best a cappella directors. He caught the vision and saw the opportunity to develop really fine choral singing in Goshen College, since the Church which supports Goshen College sings entirely without accompaniment. Mr. Hartzler organized three choruses, Men's, Women's and Mixed, all singing a cappella. During the spring vacation of 1928 arrangements were made for a Men's chorus tour of the Mennonite churches of Ohio and Illinois. This was the first time any such music organization had the privilege of sharing with the constituency of the school the inspiration, joy and beauty of this type of service. This has been one of the factors which has helped to bind the school and her supporting churches together. From 1928 until the beginning of the War chorus tours have been an annual event of much interest. One of the most important tours by the a cappella chorus was the tour west to Kansas and Nebraska in the spring of 1940. They had the privilege of visiting Hesston College and Bible School, Tabor College and Bethel College.

Other instructors since 1926 have been Noble Kreider, piano, assisted by Mrs. Jacob Sudermann and Walter E. Yoder, who came in as head of the department in 1931. Course offerings have been enlarged and courses enriched as the years passed. Many students have passed through our halls, finished the work placed before them, and gone on into music work in other fields. Two former students who have made music a profession are John Thut, voice teacher at American Conservatory, and J. G. Baumgartner, voice teacher in the Westminster Choir School. There have also been some noted quartets—The Ramblers, The Collegiate, The Varsity Four, Men's quartet of 1936 and 1937, Byler Brothers.

THE A CAPPELLA CHORUS OF 1944



The Development of the Campus



The Campus in 1908

The campus of Goshen College had its beginnings in a ten-acre wheat field in the summer of 1903. Today scarcely any of the original features remain outside of the white-oak tree at the entrance gate and two wild-cheery trees near the Science Hall and the tennis courts.

It was on a commencement day of the Elkhart Institute, at two o'clock Friday afternoon of June 12, 1903, that students, faculty and friends came to this wheat field to dedicate the new college. The services were fittingly lead by Jonas S. Hartzler, Secretary of the Board of Directors, and the ceremony of breaking the ground for the present Administration Building followed immediately.

A women's dormitory was also soon begun and it was the first building to be completed and ready for use. The first school term on the Goshen campus opened September 29, 1903, when President N. E. Byers arranged for the class work of the College to be conducted temporarily on the main floor of this dormitory. The frame building was for some years situated just east of the Adelpian fountain, was later named East Hall and is now in its present location designated as North Hall.



The classes were transferred from the women's dormitory to the college (Administration) building at the beginning of the winter term which opened January 9, 1904. For three years the frame dormitory and the brick college building constituted the group of buildings on the campus.

In September of that first autumn the campus was still a stubble-field and a deep ditch extended from the foundations of the college building to College Avenue. In a few weeks, however, the walk was laid and the following spring the campus was graded. John O. Martin brought, donated and helped to plant "a load of thrifty young trees, maples, evergreens and other varieties." The Aurora Literary Society built the arch at the entrance to the campus and what is now the Adelpian Literary Society installed the fountain. The women's societies devoted themselves to improvement and equipment within the college building. Tennis courts were also developed that first spring.

Kulp Hall, a new women's dormitory in brick, was ready for occupancy by the autumn of 1906. The dining hall was also transferred from the basement of the first dormitory to the basement of the new Kulp Hall. The frame dormitory then became the men's dormitory and eventually acquired the name of East Hall. For a period of nine years, from 1906 to 1915, the college campus included the group of three buildings: East Hall, the college building and Kulp Hall. During this period different classes added to the campus plantings of trees, shrubbery and ivy.

The Science Hall was the next building to be added to the campus group. On February 23, 1915, President J. E. Hartzler, in connection with special exercises for the occasion, laid the cornerstone for this building. About a year later the science classes moved into this new and commodious building which provided for them much improved laboratory facilities. The Science Hall and the Administration Building, standing side by side, have through the years been the center of the instructional and extra-curricular educational activities of the college.

The same year that the Science Hall was in the process of building witnessed the removal of East Hall from its original location near the Administration Building to its new and present location on the north side of College Avenue opposite the main campus.

In the course of years the old gymnasium in the basement of the Administration Building became inadequate. Ground was broken for the present gymnasium on November 16, 1921, and the building itself was dedicated on February 9, 1922, by Acting President I. R. Detweiler. This gymnasium has rendered a great service to the program of physical education and athletics as well as housed large audiences on occasions including chorus programs and commencement exercises.



in 1931

A field for outdoor athletics was maintained in the northeast part of the campus, and also, temporarily, on grounds lying near the campus. In the spring of 1929 a new five-acre athletic field was opened on the grounds lying to the south of the original ten-acre campus.

Expansion in some parts calls for correlation and therefore corresponding expansion in other parts of the campus. The time came for expansion and improvement or rooming facilities for students. This was accomplished through the agency of a special finance corporation which erected John S. Coffman Hall, a new men's dormitory in brick. This building, located on the east side of the campus opposite Kulp Hall, was completed in time for occupancy by the autumn of 1929. The old East Hall which had served as a men's dormitory for twenty-three years was then remodeled into an apartment house for families.

Within a year after the completion of Coffman Hall the Aurora Society placed a new arch at a new driveway exit from the campus and the Adelpian Society established a rockery and an aquarium. The new driveway extends past the new men's dormitory to College Avenue and the rockery and aquarium are located in front of the new dormitory and Science Hall.

During the summer of 1930 Kulp Hall was remodeled, enlarged and made more modern. It was given an entrance to Main Street as well as to the college campus. The dining hall in the basement was also enlarged and rearranged. The new building took on a new appearance inside and outside and yet retained enough of the old features, in a general way, that it recalls to memory the original Kulp Hall.

The belt of evergreen trees along the east side of the campus where it adjoins Ninth Street, was placed there by the class of 1935. A small clump had been planted at the corner by the class of 1925. Other improvements were also made by other classes of other years. These included plantings of trees, shrubbery and ivy, the erection of stone benches, sundial, pergola, sidewalks and improvements at entrances to buildings. Individuals sometimes made similar donations.

The main college campus was doubled in size in December, 1936. A ten-acre tract to the south of the original campus was purchased. This tract lying opposite the old campus across High Park Avenue for some years had been occupied by the Interurban Railway. The new tract included the athletic field, which was now permanently acquired, and the Willard R. Shoup residence which was later designated South Cottage. This cottage was adapted for use as a residence for faculty members or others connected with the college.



Memorial Library, Built in 1940

The Health Center was built in the summer of 1939. It is a one-story annex with basement built onto the north end of Kulp Hall. It contains service rooms for the college physician and the college nurse, and infirmary rooms with beds for patients. An annex was built to the north end of Coffman Hall in 1941, which serves as a residence for the Dean of Men and his family.

The Goshen College Memorial Library was the next building to be added to the campus group. President S. C. Yoder, under whose administration the other campus improvements since 1924 took form, broke the ground for this building on September 13, 1939. The building was completed for use the following summer. It is located to the southwest of the Administration Building and near to it on the original campus. This Library Building is of brick in Georgian colonial style, fireproof throughout with steel and concrete stacks. It cost \$55,000, has a capacity for 45,000 volumes and houses both the college library and the Mennonite Historical Library.

In 1941 a tract of land was purchased for recreational purposes. This tract is very favorably situated along the Elkhart River, not far from the college campus and now consists of seventeen acres. The class of 1941 erected a cabin on this site.

In the summer of 1944 other additions were made to the property holdings of the College. These included a large residence house about three blocks north of the campus on South Eighth Street. This house serves as a residence for families whose members are attending Goshen College or are otherwise connected with it. Five vacant lots and a residence bungalow on the west side of Main Street opposite the campus proper were also acquired. The bungalow has been designated as West Cottage and serves as a small dormitory for women.

These later additions and improvements were made since the beginning of the administration of President Ernest E. Miller who was inaugurated in 1940. Significant plans are in the making for larger undertakings in the not very distant future.

Through the years the campus has undergone great changes. The ten acres of stubble-field have grown to twenty-seven acres of highly improved, beautified campus and recreation grounds. The number of buildings has grown to eleven in all. Some of the walls of these buildings are now covered with woodbine and ivy. The shrubbery and trees planted in the early years have grown to take their places with the original white oak and the wild black cherry trees. Dreams and visions of the years gone by have become realities.



West Cottage

Young People's Christian Assn.

In the Elkhart Institute Monthly for September 15, 1899, Jacob Burkhard wrote his first impressions of the school: "On our journey through life we meet with many things which make impressions on us that will remain with us as long as we live. The impressions that have been made on me since I am at Elkhart Institute will not soon be forgotten. I arrived at Elkhart, August 29 (1899). I went to the Institute building where I met the teachers and some of the students, who tried to make me feel at home. In the evening I attended a devotional meeting (arranged by the Young People's Christian Association) which was very inspiring. If the school continues to grow in the spirit that was manifested, which I believe it will, it will be both a pleasant and profitable place to be. I would say to those who expect to go to school in the future that you can find at this place a spiritual atmosphere that is lacking in a great many of the schools in the land. While you are developing your mental faculties, your spiritual life will also be developed, which should be the prime object of life." Other students writing their first impressions also mentioned the inspiration and challenge of the meetings provided by the Young People's Christian Association, an organization which came into being as a response to appeals made by J. S. Coffman, whose spirit was reflected in the Association. Through the years Elkhart Institute and Goshen College students have found the fulfillment of Jacob Burkhard's expectation; and in no small measure has it been accomplished by the active student organization of the Y.P.C.A. which has been endorsed, sponsored, and encouraged by the administration and faculty of the College.

The constitution of the Y.P.C.A. adopted in 1898 states: "The object of this Association shall be to promote growth in grace and Christian fellowship among its members, and aggressive Christian work, especially by and for students; to train them for Christian service; and to lead them to devote their lives to Jesus Christ." In accordance with this purpose the motto "To know Christ and to make Him known," adopted first in 1907 by the Y.W.C.A., has become the life motto of many a student who has found through the activities provided by the Y.P.C.A. joy in Christian service and a challenge to an unself-

THE Y.P.C.A. CABINET, 1904



FIRST ROW: A. M. Hess, Lydia Kurtz, H. F. Reist, Lydia Leichty, J. E. Hartzler
SECOND ROW: M. C. Lehman, R. R. Ebersole, F. S. Ebersole, G. H. Rutt

fish life dedicated to extending Christ's kingdom to the uttermost part of the world.

The charter members signing the first constitution of the Y.P.C.A. in 1898 were F. S. Ebersole, S. Honderich, Alta Kurtz, Mary Zook, Bertha Zook, Rufus Buzard, Alvin K. Ropp, I. R. Detweiler, Daniel J. Coffman, Samuel M. Bookwalter, D. B. Zook, I. W. Royer, C. Henry Smith, S. A. Kurtz, J. S. Hartzler, W. K. Jacobs, Emma D. Byers, N. E. Byers, George E. Good, Fannie E. Coffman, N. S. Gingrich, Addie V. Brunk, C. Musselman, J. C. Kanagy, and Anna C. Holdeman. The first officers of the Y.P.C.A. were N. E. Byers, president; F. S. Ebersole, vice-president; Anna Holdeman, secretary; and S. A. Kurtz, treasurer.

The Y.P.C.A. continued its purpose and program after the school moved from Elkhart to Goshen. The 1906 Reflector states: "The Y.P.C.A. probably more than any other student organization affects the life and atmosphere of the College, and more than any other receives the support and cooperation of the student body at large." This would be an accurate characterization of the Y.P.C.A. in 1945, the golden anniversary year of the College.

In 1906 the Y.P.C.A., although retaining a unified organization, emphasized the separate functions of the Y.M.C.A. and the Y.W.C.A. so as to more adequately serve the student group. New committees have been added at times and others discontinued to enable the organization to serve current needs of campus life. The Y.P.C.A. encourages and arranges for morning watch periods, morning devotions in the dining hall, weekly dormitory prayer meetings, Thursday devotionals in chapel hall, preparatory prayer services before each session of the fall revival meetings, student socials, gospel teams, missionary and relief giving, helpful contacts between the student and his church, and emergency service projects. A student handbook is published yearly by the Association. The Y.P.C.A. cooperates closely in study and service activities with the Foreign Missions Fellowship (begun in 1899-1900 as the Foreign Volunteer Band) and with the Christian Workers Band (organized in 1914 as an amalgamation of the Foreign Volunteer and Home Workers Bands, although the Foreign Volunteer Band was later reorganized separately).

From its earliest history the Y.P.C.A. has been actively interested in missionary work on the campus and in the community, in the church relief activities, and in the rural, city, and foreign mission work of the Church. Elkhart Institute students were among the pioneer city and foreign mission workers of the Mennonite Church. Jacob Burkhardt whose devotional life has been an inspiration to many, was the first student to volunteer for foreign mission work and the first to give his life on a foreign field.

In 1899 the Institute Monthly reported work done by students in a mission Sunday school in the out-

(Continued on Page 52)



Grave of Jacob Burkhardt
under the Mango tree



Campus "Y" Devotional



Locust Grove: an example of the extension work currently being carried on by the Y.P.C.A. of Goshen College.

Forensics

"Speak the speech, I pray you . . . trippingly on the tongue;
but if you mouth it . . . I had as lief the town crier spoke my lines."

Early in the history of Goshen College the need for clear speech, and freedom from this 'mouthing' which Hamlet so feelingly describes, was recognized. Even before a department of speech was organized at the Elkhart Institute, literary societies were founded. These were the real pioneer of forensics at Goshen College. But since another sketch in this Jubilee folder is devoted to literaries, this review of forensics is confined to a history of the department of speech and the story of extra-curricular forensic contests such as debates, orations, discussions, and declamations.

I. The Department of Speech.

In the fall of 1906 the official bulletin lists for the first time a School of Oratory. The announcement reads: Anna E. Yoder, Director—Oratory, Physical Culture. The linking of these two is of interest. The next year the courses were the same with Boyd D. Smucker as director. Professor Smucker continued as director until the spring of 1913 when he left Goshen College. With him went the School of Oratory. It was not until 25 years later, in the fall of 1938, that Goshen College had such a school, this time called the Department of Speech, under Professor John S. Umble, the present head. It would seem that schools are built on men. Between the years 1913 and 1938 there were no more than two or three courses in speech listed in any one year and these were taught by the regular English teachers.

II. Extra-curricular forensics.

To tell the story of these activities is to delve into some of the best traditions of Goshen College. Again it must be remembered that the foster mothers of these activities were the literaries, which for many years were real schools for the development of forensic talent. Public programs followed their private work as a matter of natural sequence. Thus in June 1904 the Intercollegiate Peace Association was organized at Goshen College. By 1907 forty-five colleges in the North Central States were members. It is indeed an honor for Goshen College to have initiated this movement, even though the administrative headquarters of the association were never on this campus. Major credit for the launching of this movement undoubtedly belongs to N. E.

1915 DEBATE TEAMS



J. R. Allgyer, J. N. Smucker,
L. J. Hostetler, A. D. Hartzler



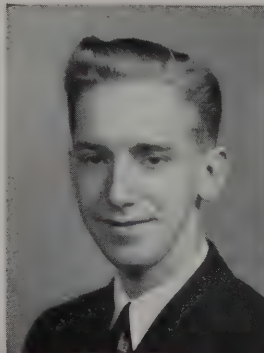
V. J. Smucker, A. F. Holdeman,
A. E. Kreider, J. C. Meyer

Byers and C. Henry Smith. In the years since 1904, Goshen College has always had an annual contest and the winners have usually gone on to the state contests with varying success. B. Frank Stoltfus, in 1916, was the first man to place as high as second in the state. The next year Jesse Smucker also placed second. These were the best records until 1938. In that year Charles Ainlay won first place in the state and later was awarded first in the national, the latter being judged solely on the manuscript. Thus it took Goshen 35 years to produce a national first, and for that matter a state first. Last year, 1943, Harold Bauman almost duplicated the feat. He took second in the state but first in the national. B. F. Deahl of the city of Goshen sponsored the local contest for a number of years by offering cash prizes to the winning contestants.

Even more typical of Goshen College forensics is debating. Apart from the peace orations, intercollegiate debating is the only intercollegiate competition Goshen College has known. It has added some bright chapters to our history. In 1912-13 both interclass and intercollegiate debating were begun. The background for this—to give credit again where credit is due—was undoubtedly the work of the literaries. The first league was composed of Mt. Morris, Manchester and Goshen. The first topic of debate was the Initiative and Referendum for states and municipalities. The affirmative team was composed of J. J. Fisher, George J. Lapp, J. Roy Allgyer, and Samuel Witmer. The negative included Wm. B. Weaver, Lester Hostetler, Vernon Smucker, and Wm. H. Haarer. Up to 1924 these debates were an annual feature and the league was enlarged until in 1921 it consisted of 12 Indiana colleges with each team debating twice. Student interest in these was invariably at fever pitch. During these years some of the leading debaters were J. C. Meyer, Benjamin Gerig, A. E. Kreider, R. L. Hartzler, Elban Lehman, J. N. Smucker, R. R. Rychener, L. E. Blauch, E. E. Miller, Clarence Fulmer, W. E. Oswald. After the re-opening of the College, intercollegiate debating was not resumed until 1930. In this period the leading debaters are Carl Kreider, Don Kreider, Robert Kreider, Charles Ainlay, and Roy Umble. Two men teams are now the vogue instead of the former three men. Judged by their records and the quality of their opposition, Robert Kreider and Charles Ainlay have the best score of any Goshen team, past or present. In 1941 this team won all their debates in both the Manchester and Wisconsin tourneys, six in the former and three in the latter, against such opponents as Dension, Notre Dame, (the only debate Notre Dame lost that year was to Goshen), East Illinois, Wayne University, U. of South Dakota, and U. of Wisconsin. Such a record speaks for itself. One more word on debating needs to be said. Intercollegiate debating since 1930 was undoubtedly founded on the inter-class debating, both men's and women's, of 1924-30. Major credit for stimulating this interest belongs to Professors H. S. Bender and S. W. Witmer, whose work as coaches again aroused student interest in these old Goshen College traditions.

Since 1924 other forensics have been begun. In 1926 Sam Lewis, a local merchant, donated the prize money for a Men's Annual Discussion Contest, first of its kind. He did this for a second year. Then various local citizens furnished the prize money. In 1932 the Aurora Society began its sponsorship

(Continued on Page 53)



Charles Ainlay



Robert Kreider

Extra Curricular Activities

STUDENT PUBLICATIONS:

The Goshen College Record, an outgrowth of "The Institute Monthly," dates back to 1903 and has been published in various forms continuously ever since. Outstanding changes were made in 1937 when the "Record" became a bi-weekly newspaper and again in 1940 when it became even more strictly a campus newspaper.

The first Goshen College annual, known as the "Reflector," was published in 1904 and regularly thereafter until 1908. The "Maple Leaf," a continuation of the "Reflector," was published for the first time in 1915 and has continued to the present. The Senior number of the Record of 1914, however, was replete with pictures of faculty and graduates.

INFLUENTIAL ORGANIZATIONS OF THE PAST NON-EXISTENT TODAY:

Date of Organization	Name
1903	Student Library Association
1905	Lecture Course Board
1905	Student Council

The S. L. A. grew out of the rivalry of the various literary societies to establish separate libraries for use in literary work. The idea of putting forth a cooperative effort to build up a general library, which was advanced by early leaders of the College, was carried forward by the S. L. A. Each year a certain per cent of literary fees was turned into the book fund of the Association. In this way more than 2000 books were added to the library during years when the college budget for books was inadequate. The late Professor

THE 1915 STUDENT COUNCIL



FIRST ROW: D. Elban Lehman, S. E. Yoder, Mary Hooley, A. E. Kreider, Florence Wenger
 SECOND ROW: Harvey Nunemaker, Nellie Yoder, Ezra Deter, Charity Steiner, Bertram H. Smith.
 THIRD ROW: J. N. Smucker, Lester Hostetler, J. R. Allgyer, Lloyd Hershberger

D. A. Lehman was an enthusiastic sponsor of the S. L. A. during his service at Goshen College.

The Lecture Course Board in its early history was composed of one member from each literary society and one member of the faculty. Their primary purpose was to make the numbers supplementary to the departmental work of the College and at the same time of general interest to the public. It arranged for a series of lectures throughout the school year and assessed literary members for expenses. Professor J. M. Kurtz served as faculty sponsor of the Board for many years. By 1928 as many as four faculty members served with the student representatives on this Board. It appears that student representatives continued to serve in various capacities on this Board up until 1936-37, but apparently no student fees were contributed after 1923. Since 1937-38 the lecture course is administered by the administration through a faculty committee which is appointed annually by the president of the College.

The Student Council, for many years an active organization on the campus, was created in 1905-06 for the purpose of fostering a wholesome college atmosphere and as a medium for the expression of student opinion. The president of the College served as chairman ex-officio of the Council. All college and academy classes and all important student organizations were represented. By 1929 the Y.P.C.A. and the newly formed Men's Dormitory Association absorbed many of its activities with the result that by 1935 the Council was discontinued.

DEPARTMENTAL CLUBS:

These clubs have been organized to give additional and frequently more informal experiences to students in their particular fields of interest.

Date of Organization	Name
1917	Country Life Club
1919	Scenic Art Club
1920	The Reconstructionists
1927	Goshen College Audubon Society
1927	Men's Dormitory Association

THE 1916 MAPLE LEAF STAFF



Nellie A. Yoder, A. D. Hartzler, J. H. Wayre, J. C. Meyer, E. E. Miller, C. J. Gerber

1931	Goshen College Ski Club
1935	Goshen College Peace Society
1938	Camera Clique
1940	Nurses Club
1940	Kulp Hall Standards Committee
1942	Emergency Service Committee
1943	Pre-Medical Club

In 1935 the Goshen College Peace Society came into being to stimulate scholarship and research with reference to our peace testimony. This organization is composed of faculty members and students. It has done much to foster interest in peace and relief projects.

The Men's Dormitory Council and the Kulp Hall Standards Committee function separately but seek to accomplish similar purposes in their respective dormitories. Their purpose coincides to some extent with that of the Student Council of former years.

The Emergency Service Committee began as a student-faculty committee in 1942. It was composed of three faculty members appointed by the president of the college and four students, two of whom were appointed by the Y. W. C. A. and two by the Y. M. C. A. The committee was created because of a growing consciousness that in this national emergency, students and faculty should plan and prepare to make a positive contribution which is consistent with our peace testimony. In 1944-45 the Y. P. C. A. took over this work and added another committee to its organization known as the Emergency Service Committee.

It is a matter of interest to note how organizations have come and gone through the years in response to varying needs. A review of the extra-curricular activities at Goshen College makes one aware of their vital contribution to the life of the College. Goshen College of today pays tribute to those of former years who have helped to make it what it is through the extra-curricular program.

THE 1931-32 COLLEGE RECORD STAFF



The Literaries of Goshen College

Literary societies have been an integral part of Goshen College since its early years. With purposes that remained essentially the same, under names that shifted slightly now and then, with memberships that changed from year to year, the four present societies have come from those early beginnings.

The Auroras and the Adelphians can trace their origin back to September 1898, when the young men of the Elkhart Institute organized the Ciceronian Debating Club in order to "improve their powers of thought and expression and to obtain that discipline necessary to self-control." Although the activities of this club included extemporaneous speaking, addresses, and debating, the emphasis was on debating. Enlarged membership a year later necessitated its division into two societies. A committee composed of Principal N. E. Byers and two students from the society apportioned the members into two groups, one becoming the Aurora Society, and the other the Coming Men of America Debating Club. In 1908 the name of the latter group was changed to the Adelphian Literary Society.

In 1899 the women of the Elkhart Institute formed the Philomathean Society for the cultivation of their literary faculties. Their programs consisted of essays, impromptus, recitations, medleys, original compositions, poetry study, music, and occasional debates. When its membership became too large in the fall of 1901, it was likewise divided into two societies, who chose as their names Vesperian and Avon.

With an increase of students in the college department of the school, the Emersonian and Alethean Societies for college men and college women respectively emerged in 1909. By 1913 the shift in population from academy to college demanded that the Emersonians be divided into two societies for college men, and that the two academy men's societies, the Auroras and Adelphians, be united into one group. The academy societies agreed to give their names to the new college societies and took for themselves the name Ciceronian from the old Ciceronian Debating Club. Those Emersonians who had formerly been either Adelphians or Auroras again found themselves in their old societies. The remaining Emersonians were divided as evenly as possible



between the two groups. The following year the same kind of change was executed in the women's societies. Thus their two academy societies became one group assuming again the earlier name of Philomathean, and the Aletheans were divided into two college societies taking over the names Avon and Vesperian.

For the following twelve years these six literaries functioned: the Adelpheans and Auroras as two rival societies for college men, the Avons and Vesperians for college women, the Ciceronians for academy boys, and the Philomatheans for academy girls. In the fall of 1926 the academy students united into one society, the Homerians. When their group was too small to reorganize in 1931, the academy students were invited to membership in the college societies. The four societies remaining at that time have continued to the present.

Significantly enough, the mottoes of the now-existing societies are the original ones chosen by their Elkhart Institute founders. The "Forward" of the Auroras, the "We learn to do by doing" of the Adelpheans, the "Esse quam videre" of the Avons, and the "Excelsior" of the Vesperians all suggest their purpose of stimulating development through self-expression.

The literary societies worked toward the accomplishment of these ends in various ways. From the beginning weekly meetings were held, and after 1900 these meetings convened at four o'clock on Monday afternoon. Weekly programs provided everyone ample opportunity to produce original work and gave training in public speaking. Musical interpretation, parliamentary law drills, book reviews, study of literary forms, discussions, and readings replaced after a time the earlier emphasis on debate and oratory. In recent years society meetings are less regular, being scheduled no oftener than every other week. Furthermore, many of these are special conjoint programs or have as their purpose some social activity or athletic contest.

In addition to the individual society meetings, public literary programs were given every Friday evening during the first years of their existence. A women's and a men's society cooperated to produce the program one week, and the other two societies gave the following week's program. At first there were no permanent relationship between brother and sister societies: one semester the Vesperians worked with the Auroras while the Avons united with the C. M. A. Society, and the second semester they exchanged cooperation to the other men's group. As late as 1919 the literaries were still presenting conjoint public programs as often as every



STUDENT LECTURE BOARD 1906



B. D. Smucker, Florence Culp, S. F. Gingrich, Maude Barry, J. F. Ebersole

two weeks. In 1921 this was decreased to one presented every three weeks. After a period of fluctuation in policy from year to year, the present system of two such programs a year was inaugurated in 1929. Vesperian-Adelphian and Avon-Aurora cooperation having gradually become a fixed tradition, the programs improved in quality as friendly competition gave rise to more originality in material as well as in decorating and lighting. These programs have become two of the outstanding features of the school year.

Other activities sponsored and supported by the literaries have aided in the development of their Alma Mater. They sponsored the Student Library Association and the Student Lecture Board described on pages 37 and 38 of this book. In recent years they have sponsored many of the speech contests.

Throughout their history, social activities have figured largely in the total program of the literaries. An early tradition required that each of the four societies entertain the others during the course of the year. These socials varied from dinners or teas held in the college halls to steak fries or wiener roasts. From this practice sprang several traditional social functions, such as the Avon reception, the Vesperian tea (later called the Soiree), and the Avon-Aurora Musical. Since 1941 all four societies sponsor one annual literary social, the Spring Festival.

The list of contributions made by the literaries would not be complete without mentioning some of their gifts from which every Goshen College student

STUDENT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION 1917



FIRST ROW: Lloyd Blanch, Gladys Cline, D. J. Wallgren, Lydia LeFevre, Raymond L. Hartzler
SECOND ROW: Ruth Blosser, B. Frank Stoltzfus, Lola Beery, D. A. Lehman, Margaret Anderson, J. N. Kaufman.

has benefited. When the C.M.A.'s (earlier name for Adelphians) presented the fountain in 1904 and the Auroras the entrance arch in 1905, they made an initial step in beautifying the barren campus grounds. Three years later the women's societies made improvements in two rooms of the Administration building. The Vesperians equipped a laboratory of physics and astronomy in the northwest corner of the basement floor. Besides furnishing a large cabinet of instruments, four laboratory tables, and a three and one-half inch telescope, they painted the walls. The Avons were simultaneously redecorating Assembly Hall. They not only improved the stage by lowering it, placing a railing around it, and providing a carpet for it, but also decorated the walls, provided a large central chandelier, and added lights below the balcony.

Other useful gifts were to follow these initial gifts by the four societies. When Science Hall was built in 1916, the Auroras placed lights at the entrance and equipped the large lecture room henceforth known as Aurora Hall, the Vesperians provided necessary facilities in the sewing and cooking laboratories and the Avons furnished the model dining and living rooms for the Home Economics department. In 1930 the Adelphians added an aquarium and the Auroras the east driveway pillars. With the removal of the library books to the new library building in 1941, the Adelphians transformed the former stack-room in the basement of the Administration building into a small lecture room equipped with chairs, desk, and new lighting facilities. During the same year the Auroras undertook the redecoration of Aurora Hall, repainting it and installing new shades and modern light fixtures. Recently, the Vesperians replaced the former bushes in the front of the Administration building with evergreen trees and shrubs. Although this list is not exhaustive, it indicates some of the worthwhile ways in which the literaries have expressed interest in the development of their school.

Goshen College students who have come and gone during the past fifty years have profited greatly from the literaries. Almost every student has been a member of one of the societies, each new student joining the group of his choice. The friendly rivalry between societies has added to interest in literary work, to competition in sports, and to genuinely good fellowship on the campus. Although the purposes and aims of the first clubs have changed, the literaries still have as their fundamental aim that of developing self-expression through participation.



The Elkhart River Dam

The Academy

The Academy had its beginning in the Academic Department of Elkhart Institute. A similar department was continued at Goshen College when it opened in 1903. A few years later it was designated as the Academy and was the equivalent of a standard high school. For admission it was necessary for the student to present either a certificate showing that he had completed the eighth grade, or a teacher's certificate. An examination in spelling was also required. Minor changes were made in the entrance requirements later.

Two hundred and four term credits were needed for graduation. Of these, the following were prescribed: English, 33; language, 54 (of which not less than 30 were accepted in any one language); history, 15; natural sciences, 24; mathematics, 25. The other 53 credits were elective later. These requirements were changed somewhat and were given in terms of units, 16 units being necessary for graduation.

At the opening of the twentieth century, comparatively few of our Mennonite young people attended public high schools. The Academy, therefore, met a very definite need. Many of our young men and women who had not had the advantages of a high school training came to get this work in their own church school; therefore, the Academy grew quite rapidly. The students who came were more mature than the average high school student.

The curriculum offered a large variety of courses. In the annual catalog issued in May 1915, the following courses were listed: 5 years of English, 2 years of German, 4 years of Latin, 4 years of history, 3 years of science, 4 years of mathematics, as well as courses in Bible, music, commerce, and agriculture. During certain years home economics and oratory were offered also. The majority of these courses were taught by the regular college professors; usually college seniors also taught a few courses in the Academy.

There were distinct extra-curricular activities for academy students, such as inter-class debates and inter-class athletics. Until 1910, the academy and college students joined the same literary societies; then the college men and women formed new societies. In 1913 the academy men combined into one society known as the Ciceronians, and later the academy women formed the Philomathian society. The college men and women again became Auroras and Adelphians and Avons and Vesperians, respectively.

At commencement time the Academy had its own class day, Thursday. A typical commencement program consisted of a class characterization, salutatory, readings, orations, valedictory, class will, and music, one number of



1912 ACADEMY CLASS

which was the class song. Some academy graduates returned for their college work, spending as many as eight years on the campus for the completion of both courses. The enrollment exceeded that of the College until 1911.

The Academy offered the student many advantages, including the use of the college library, well-equipped laboratories, and most important, a Christian atmosphere.

One individual who contributed much to the success of the Academy was Professor Daniel A. Lehman, who served as its principal for twenty years. Under his directorship, and with his sound judgment and excellent advice, the department made splendid progress.

The largest enrollment, according to the annual bulletin, was in the school year of 1919-20 when 125 were in attendance. Graduating classes, through the years from 1903 to 1935, ranged in size from one to 30. The class of 1912, numbering 30 was the largest class to graduate from the Academy.

During the first two years that the College was located at Goshen, the catalog instructed the academy students to consult with the president concerning their course of study. A principal of the Academy was first mentioned for 1905-06. That year, following the name of President N. E. Byers, the name of Professor Ephraim J. Zook is found at the head of the list of the academy faculty. Principals after this year were: Daniel A. Lehman, 1906-26; Silas Hertzler, 1926-27; U. Grant Weaver, 1927-33.

In 1927-28 the Academy was reorganized as a unit, making it more distinct from the College to meet the requirements of the State Board. Accordingly, only regularly licensed high school teachers were employed. This arrangement assured accreditation from the state. A separate reading room was maintained with supervised study for freshmen and sophomores, and later for juniors also. This plan seemed to work out quite successfully.

The Academy also became a training school for college seniors, the regular academy teachers acting as critic teachers. Those who taught under this newly organized plan were:

U. Grant Weaver, Principal, History and Social Science

Elizabeth Horsch (Mrs.) Bender, Latin and German

Sana Troyer (Mrs.) Witmer, Biological Sciences

Olive Gertrude Wyse, English and Physical Education

Jonathan G. Yoder, Mathematics and Physical Science

During these years three types of courses were outlined for the student.

1. A college preparatory course.
2. A general course for those who did not wish to continue their studies beyond high school.
3. A Bible course for those who desired a more systematic study of the Bible.

In 1929-30 a system was worked out by which awards were made for extra-curricular activities on the basis of scholarship. This also proved helpful, as the student whose time was not all utilized for study could spend some time on extra-curricular activities. Others were given more time for school work.

It seemed that by 1933 the

(Continued on Page 53)

1928 ACADEMY FACULTY



U. Grant Weaver, Olive G. Wyse, Jonathan G. Yoder, Sana Troyer Witmer, Elizabeth Horsch Bender

Athletics



Gymnasium in Administration Building

chiefly to bring women into athletic activities. Balls and rackets were furnished for them, while the men purchased their own.

When the school was moved to Goshen, the athletic and tennis associations continued to be active. The former was headed by G. H. Rutt that year, and the latter by J. M. Kurtz. J. E. Hartzler was secretary of both organizations. The athletic field on the north and east part of the campus served the baseball and track interests. The first tennis court was constructed in 1904 on the site of the present No. 3 court. On April 29, 1908, the young men of the athletic association presented the court they had constructed south of Kulp Hall to the women for their exclusive use. In 1915-16 five courts were put into playing condition south of the Science Hall and the court south of Kulp Hall was discontinued.

Gymnasium facilities have developed gradually. The Chapel Hall was used in Elkhart Institute for physical culture drills. At Goshen the room in the basement of the Administration Building, now known as Adelphian Hall, was used as a gymnasium until the present frame building was constructed. In the fall of 1921 a committee from the athletic association with a committee from the Adelphian Literary Society met with President I. R. Detweiler to consider plans for a temporary gymnasium building. The faculty dismissed school for two days so that the students could earn money by working in the city. In this way the students earned \$617.87. Later they raised \$2,187.33 by soliciting former students and business firms in the city. They also contributed \$699.00 in labor, almost half of the labor costs.

When the gymnasium was dedicated on February 9, 1922, President I. R. Detweiler "emphatically discouraged professionalism in college athletics."¹ The February, 1922, issue of the Goshen College Record carried a leading editorial on the purpose of the new gym. "Our real goal is stronger physical

¹ The Goshen College Record, February, 1922

An athletic association for men was organized at Elkhart Institute in the fall of 1900. Under the leadership of J. W. Yoder baseball and track facilities were developed. Largely through his efforts and those of another faculty member, Miss Leila G. Munsell, a tennis association was formed on April 19, 1901. Bertha Zook and Adeline Brunk were elected president and secretary-treasurer, respectively. The tennis association was brought into existence



First Tennis Court



Present Gymnasium

made on the old field have been broken on the new one. In 1936 the purchase of the ten acres south of the campus permitted an enlargement of the athletic field facilities. Several ball diamonds, soccer, speedball, and touch football fields have been laid out.

A women's athletic association was formed in the spring of 1927 under the leadership of Professor Olive Wyse. Tennis was included as a major sport in this organization. The men reorganized their association and also included men's tennis activities. This eliminated the former tennis association. The W. A. A., as the women's organization is known, worked out a point system whereby the women could earn letter and sweater awards. Two years later the men worked out a similar plan to encourage sportsmanship and a well-balanced program of intramural competition. In 1935 an attempt was made to correlate all the athletic and outdoor recreational activities in one organization patterned after the Y. P. C. A. Three years later the men's and women's associations again functioned as separate organizations. The "letter" men formed a "G" Council, which is the governing body of the men's association.

The athletic associations have cooperated closely with the Athletic Committee of the faculty. Since 1904 there has been a standing committee of the faculty on athletics. Professor Glen R. Miller, who has been chairman of this committee for fifteen years, has done much to encourage wholesome athletic and recreational activities. He has been especially active in promoting such recreational pursuits as hiking, boating, skiing, archery, camping and outdoor cookery.

A big step forward in the athletic program of the College was taken in 1942 when for the first time a full-time physical education instructor for men was added to the faculty. Another major development is the launching of plans for a well-equipped auditorium-gymnasium.

A study of the recorded history of athletic activities during the past fifty years shows that tennis and baseball were the major sports during the first twenty-five years. Since then, basketball has taken

bodies for everyone at school . . . This real goal will not be attained if the gym will be professionalized, if its main use will be to develop one team strong enough to win from all competitors. . . . The gym was the result of organized effort by the entire student body; let everyone share its benefits." This spirit has characterized the athletic activities of the College throughout its history. Intercollegiate athletics were never developed to any extent.

In 1929 when plans were made to construct Coffman Hall on the site of the athletic field, the five-acre plot south of the tennis courts was leased for athletic activities. A quarter-mile track and a 100-yard straight-away were constructed which were superior to the one-eighth mile track on the old field. All the college records except one



Tennis Courts in 1921

precedence for both men and women in the organized interclass team games. Softball for men as well as for women has become increasingly popular. The tennis association formerly sponsored single and double tournaments for men and women, and mixed double tournaments. In recent years a greater variety of individual tournaments, horseshoe, archery, table tennis, shuffleboard, and badminton have shared the limelight with tennis. Throughout the years, skating, boating, and hiking have been favorite recreational pursuits. Within the last five years the college cabin on the banks of the Elkhart, and Camp Idlewild, eighteen miles north of Goshen in the lake district of southern Michigan, have become recreational centers for students and faculty.

MEN'S TRACK AND FIELD RECORD

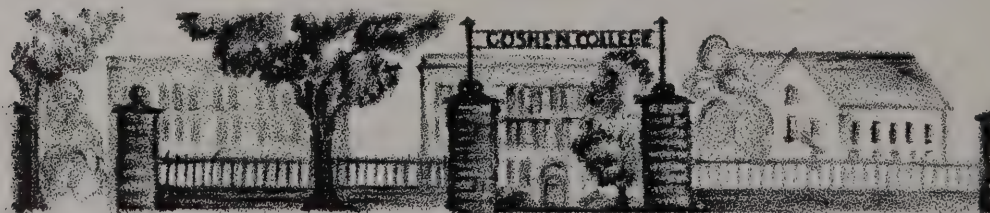
EVENT	RECORD	HOLDER	DATE
100-yard Dash	10.2 seconds	Morris Neterer	1916
220-yard Dash	23.8 seconds	J. J. Miller	1933
440-yard Dash	53 seconds	John Bender	1930
880-yard Dash	2 min. 3.1 sec.	Fred Swartzendruber	1943
One-mile Run	4 min. 43.6 sec.	Fred Swartzendruber	1943
High Jump	5 ft. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.	Orie Eigsti	1931
Broad Jump	21 ft. 7 in.	Orie Eigsti	1931
Pole Vault	11 ft. 6 in.	Orie Eigsti	1931
Discus Throw	115 ft. 5 in.	Vernon Miller	1937
Shot Put (16 lb.)	37 ft. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.	Vernon Miller	1935
Javelin Throw	160 ft. 6 in.	Vernon Miller	1935

880-yard Relay: (Frosh) R. LaMar, L. Stump, F. Blosser, R. Miller: time, 1.42 min., 1937.

Mile Relay: (Frosh) W. Swartzendruber, Roose, D. Hershberger, L. Frantz: time, 3 min., 51.7 sec., 1943.

WOMEN'S TRACK AND FIELD RECORD

EVENT	RECORD	HOLDER	DATE
50-yard Dash	6.8 seconds	Grace Zook	1930
75-yard Dash	10 seconds	Grace Zook	1930
High Jump	4 ft. 5 in.	LaVerne Yoder	1932
Running Broad Jump	13 ft. 11 $\frac{2}{5}$ in.	Lucille Geiser	1943
Standing Broad Jump	7 ft. 1 in.	Retha Hostetler	1933
		Bertha Risser	
Discus Throw	65 ft. 3 in.	Fern Miller	1932
Baseball Throw	163 ft. 8 in.	Fern Miller	1932
Basketball Throw	71 ft. 2 in.	Pauline Philips	1934
Shot Put	27 ft. 3 in.	Irene Sieber	1931



The Alumni Association of Goshen College

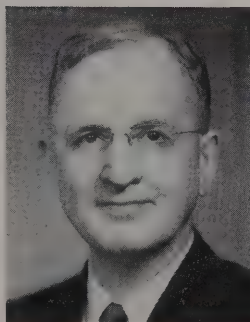
The Elkhart Institute Alumni Association was organized in 1901 under the sponsorship of the principal, N. E. Byers. Students who had completed a two-year course at the Institute were eligible for membership. The purpose of the organization as expressed in the preamble to the constitution was "to maintain school friendships and a strong school spirit, to further the interests of the institution we represent and to promote higher education." The first officers of the association were I. W. Royer, president; A. J. Steiner, vice president; Francis R. Zook, recording secretary; Mrs. N. E. Byers, corresponding secretary; and Samuel Honderich, treasurer. After the founding of Goshen College the constitution was revised and the name changed to the Alumni Association of Goshen College. In 1911 the Association was incorporated under the State of Indiana.

Until 1932 membership in the organization was contingent upon graduation from a terminal course in the College: at first, a two-year course and later a three-year course. In 1932 the following amendment to the constitution was adopted by the annual meeting: "That all persons who have been regular students in the college for one year automatically became members of the Alumni Association when their class graduates."

During the forty-four years since the organization of the Alumni Association, eighty-four alumni have served as officers of the association. Thirteen of these have given from five to twenty years of service: F. S. Ebersole, H. S. Bender, Silas Hertzler, C. P. Martin, J. M. Kurtz, Anna Yoder, S. W. Witmer, S. T. Miller, J. S. Yoder, M. C. Lehman, Nancy Kulp, W. E. Yoder, John Umble. A large number of others have been regular attendants at Alumni reunions and contributors to the alumni fund of the College.

At the first meeting of the Elkhart Institute Alumni Association an endowment fund of \$1,500 was established for the benefit of needy students, the purpose being to maintain a loan fund. In 1906 this fund was used to establish the Mennonite Historical library. In 1913 a committee was appointed to establish another endowment fund to assist the college in obtaining the \$150,000 endowment required by the Indiana State Board of Education for a standard college. The slogan of the fund was "\$50,000 in Ten Years." On account of the closing of the College in 1923 the alumni endowment fund was disbursed in 1926, and the amount allocated to Goshen College was \$685.20. However, in 1927 a special committee of ten was formed to organize another alumni endowment campaign. The goal was set at \$15,000 in three years and

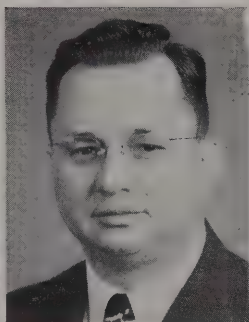
REPRESENTATIVE PRESIDENTS OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION



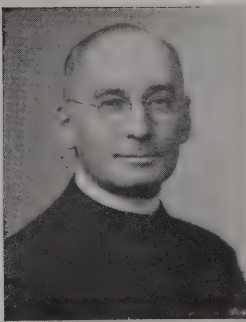
F. S. Ebersole
1907, 1918-22, 1925



S. T. Miller
1916-17, 26-31, 1933



C. P. Martin
1939-42



M. C. Lehman
1932, 1934-38

a program of solicitation inaugurated. The present Alumni endowment fund of \$9,255.89 is the result of this solicitation and contributions from succeeding graduating classes. For many years the income from this fund has been used for the library. At a recent meeting the Alumni Directors voted to increase the fund to \$10,000 from alumni contributions during the current year.

By 1935 the endowment picture had altered completely. The North Central Association changed its policy of requiring a cash endowment to a policy of requiring a living endowment. Therefore, in 1936 the College Administrative Committee and the Alumni Executive Committee decided to cooperate in providing a living endowment. The Alumni Executive Committee appointed a director of the Alumni Division of the Goshen College Accreditation Plan. The plan called for a five-year program of regular giving and used as its slogan "Every alumnus a contributor every year." The program was quite successful in providing a regular amount annually for the operating expenses of the College until accreditation was obtained. Since 1941 alumni have been contributing to the regular financial campaigns of the College.

Aside from contributing to the endowment program and the current expenses of the College, alumni have contributed generously to campus improvement in recent years. Approximately three-fourths of the funds for the memorial library were contributed by alumni. Adelphian Hall, the Snack Shop, the Home Economics laboratory, new floors on the corridors of the basement and first floor and on the stairs of the Administration building, improvements in Kulp and Coffman Halls, all have been made possible by interested alumni. During the past several years classes have made special gifts to the College in connection with class reunions: an automatic water-cooling drinking fountain for the Administration Building by the Class of 1917 on its twenty-fifth anniversary, a new orthophonic phonograph and radio by the class of 1932 on its tenth anniversary.

Alumni gave \$22,150 to the debt liquidation program in 1942-43. Last year they gave \$17,366 to the heating plant. This year they are giving heavily to the Fiftieth Anniversary Memorial fund for an auditorium-gymnasium.

In order to keep alumni informed about the activities of their fellows and of the College, an Alumni News Letter, a quarterly news sheet, was established in 1911 with P. E. Whitmer as editor. In 1930 the News Letter was made a regular issue of the College Bulletin and John Umble elected editor, a position which he has held to the present time. Two Alumni directories have been published: one in 1930 edited by Silas Hertzler, secretary of the Alumni Association, and another in 1935, edited by John Umble. A third directory is now being compiled.

Beginning with the establishment of the Alumni Division of the Goshen College Accreditation Plan, the College Administration and the Alumni Executive Committee began to work together more closely, particularly in regard to finance, and held conjoint meetings at least twice a year. In 1938 the College Administration proposed the creation of an alumni secretary's office, making the alumni secretary an administrative official of the college. Since 1938 all expenses of the Association are paid by the College and the Alumni Association has no separate budget.

Since many alumni cannot attend the annual alumni reunion at the College on Saturday evening of commencement week, regional alumni organizations have sprung up in different parts of the country: Chicago branch, organized in 1906; India branch, organized in 1913; Iowa branch; Illinois branch; Northeastern Ohio branch; West Liberty, Ohio, branch; and in more recent years, the eastern Pennsylvania branch. One of the duties of the alumni secretary appointed in 1938 is to promote such regional alumni meetings.

The present trend for closer cooperation between the College and the Alumni Association was emphasized by a meeting of all the Alumni Directors

and the College Administrative officials on Saturday afternoon and evening, December 16, 1944. This meeting not only served as a business meeting, but also as a fellowship meeting where goals and ideals could be discussed and future plans for cooperation between the College and the Alumni Association formulated.

Elkhart Institute, (Continued from Page 6)

decided, too, that the school should offer two years of college work beginning in the fall of 1903 and in preparation for this enlarged service, the Board of Directors gave N. E. Byers a year's leave of absence to study for the Master's degree at Harvard University.

After deciding to move the institution, the Board and management considered several locations: Wadsworth, Ohio, where the former Central Mennonite College buildings and campus were for sale; Highland Park, in Elkhart; the Glover Collegiate Institute at West Liberty, Ohio; and several sites in or near Goshen. The management favored Highland Park in Elkhart north of the river where the Elkhart Hospital is now located. One hundred lots had been sold tentatively and plans had been approved by a number of leaders of the Mennonite constituency to found a separate Mennonite congregation in north Elkhart after the Institute would be moved north of the St. Joseph River. The grasping, self-seeking spirit of the Highland Park Association which owned the building site north of the river finally led the Board to seek another location. The site finally chosen by J. S. Hartzler and C. K. Hostetler and other members of the Board was Parkside in Goshen. J. S. Hartzler supervised the erection of East Hall and the Administration Building during the following summer. In the fall of 1903 the school was opened under the new name, Goshen College.



The Cabin on the Elkhart River

Mennonite Historical Research, (Continued from Page 25)

In addition to these studies a number of other publications have been inspired at least in part by the historical research program at Goshen College. Among these the following may be noted: John C. Wenger, History of the Mennonites of the Franconia Conference, 1937, and Glimpses of Mennonite History, 1940; Melvin Gingerich, The Mennonites in Iowa, 1939; John Umble, Mennonite Pioneers, 1940; and Guy F. Hershberger, War, Peace, and Non-resistance, 1944.

Young People's Christian Assn. (Continued from Page 33)

skirts of Elkhart. In 1905 a Sunday School was opened in the East Side School building in East Goshen at the suggestion of President Byers. In 1929 the Extension Committees again organized a Sunday School in East Goshen bringing children from North Goshen to the services. In 1935 the Sunday School was moved to North Goshen where a church building was dedicated in 1937 and where there is now an organized church with resident bishop, minister, and deacon, and a baptized membership of one hundred forty-one. In 1942 a Sunday School was reopened in East Goshen, and in 1944 a church building was dedicated in which services are held regularly each week. In 1943 a Sunday School was organized and a church building purchased at Locust Grove, south of Elkhart, where there is now a baptized membership of twenty-seven persons.



Health Center

Forensics, (Continued from Page 36)

which has continued since. In 1933 Mrs. Glen Miller launched the Declamation Contest, now the Poetry Reading Contest, sponsored from the start by the Avons. The Freshmen Men's Peace Oratorical Contest began in 1935, sponsored by F. S. Ebersole and other members of the class of 1901. The next year the Vesperians began their sponsorship of the Women's Annual Discussion Contest. And in 1937 the last of these contests, the Freshmen Men's Annual Discussion, was begun. Mr. Waldo Stalter of Goshen donates the prize money for this. In 1939 Women's Intercollegiate Debating was started. The work of Doris Stuckey and Eunice Weaver, the next year, justified this venture. They had a very fine record in defeating New York University and three other strong teams. From the foregoing it will be seen that there is no dearth of forensic activity at Goshen College. May it always be thus, for it is very clear that some of Goshen's most cherished traditions center in forensics. With plans for a strengthened department of speech in the postwar years there is the expectation that the future years will add to these traditions.

The Academy

(Continued from Page 45)

Academy had largely served its purpose. The majority of our young people now attended their local high schools, and consequently fewer came to Goshen. In the next few years the enrollment declined still more. The institution was now concentrating its efforts on the development and standardization of the College.

At the close of the school year 1934-35, in accordance with the action taken by the administration, and with the approval of the Mennonite Board of Education, the Academy was discontinued.

For 32 years the Academy functioned at Goshen College. During this time at least 373 students were graduated. It served men and women, who without it, would not have had the privilege of a secondary education.



North Goshen Church

Class Gifts

During the fifty years of the existence of Goshen College, many classes, whether academy, specialized, two-year or four-year curriculums, have given gifts to their Alma Mater.

In 1910 the first four-year degree was granted. The Class of 1915 seems to have been the first senior class to have included a gift presentation as a part of their Commencement activities. Succeeding senior classes have followed this practice and their gifts are enumerated below.

- 1915 Busts of scientists (Isaac Newton and Louis Agassiz) in
 Science Hall
- 1916 Stone Bench
- 1917* Ornamental globe
- 1918 Science Hall drinking fountain
- 1919 Trees: oak, Wiers maple, silver maple, spruce
- 1920 Tennis court lights
- 1921 A stereopticon
- 1922 Steele's Indiana landscape painting
- 1923 Cash contribution (not yet expended)
- 1925 Evergreen trees, northeast corner of campus
- 1926 \$600 towards Endowment Fund
- 1927 Cash towards Alumni Endowment Fund (\$1275)
- 1928 Master clock, secondary clocks, bell system
- 1929 A grand piano
- 1930** Scholarship Fund (\$1,000)
- 1931 For dining hall: china, chairs, silverware
- 1932*** Radio-Phonograph
- 1933 For Mennonite Historical Library: steel book cases, filing
 cabinet
- 1934 Art collection of famous masters
- 1935 Arbor Vitae, Pine, Spruce and Fir trees, northeast side of campus
- 1936 Slide projector; furniture for Dean's office
- 1937 Side walks: Administration Building to Main Street, Kulp Hall
 to High Park Avenue; shrubbery; College sign
- 1938 Pergola
- 1939 Furnishings for a seminar room of the Library
- 1940 Stone benches and light in front of the Library; sidewalk,
 Library to Administration Building
- 1941 Cabin on Elkhart River
- 1942 New entrances to Administration Building (Doors and terrazzo)
- 1943 \$1,000 towards the erection of an auditorium-gymnasium building
- 1944 \$1,000 for purchasing of chimes
- 1945 Furnishings for platform in auditorium-gymnasium

* Twenty-five year anniversary gift: Electric water fountain (1942)

** On ten year anniversary date (1940) value of \$600 transferred to purchase
of Home Economics Laboratory equipment

*** Ten year anniversary (1942), gift renewed

Board of Education

Members of the Board who served ten years or longer arranged in order of length of term

* Indicates present membership

D. D. Miller	1906-41	35	E. S. Hallman	1901-18	17
S. F. Coffman	1906-39	33	Milo Stutzman	1928-	17*
D. A. Yoder	1912-	33*	I. R. Detweiler	1906-22	16
Aaron Loucks	1906-33	27	Milo Kauffman	1925-27, 1932-	15*
O. O. Miller	1920-	25*	S. M. Kanagy	1923-28, 1934-41	15
A. D. Wenger	1900-17, 1924-32	25	J. C. Gingerich	1928-37, 1939-	15*
T. M. Erb	1904-29	25	P. J. Blosser	1930-	15*
J. M. Kreider	1911-12, 1913-37	25	D. J. Johns	1895-97, 1905-17	14
M. C. Cressman	1901-25	24	I. W. Royer	1901-06, 26-31, 41-	14*
S. C. Yoder	1916-40	24	J. R. Shank	1929-31, 1933-	14*
J. S. Hartzler	1895-18	23	Silas Hertzler	1931-	14*
D. H. Bender	1906-29	23	J. S. Shoemaker	1906-19	13
C. P. Yoder	1895-17	22	Geo. R. Brunk	1906-13, 15-17, 31-39	13
H. R. Schertz	1923-	22*	C. C. Cressman	1921-34	13
C. L. Graber	1924-	21*	S. Honderich	1923-31, 1934-39	13
J. B. Smith	1917-22, 1930-	20*	Ira S. Johns	1930-43	13
D. G. Lapp	1908-28	20	Menno Esch	1931-43	12
John Blosser	1901-20	19	H. F. Reist	1912-28	12
D. S. Yoder	1901-20	19	S. R. Good	1901-05, 1918-25	11
C. K. Lehman	1925-43	18	J. L. Stauffer	1931-35, 1939-	10*
H. S. Bender	1927-	18*	C. F. Yake	1935-	10*
A. J. Steiner	1920-31, 1935-41	17	J. I. Lehman	1935-	10*

N.B. The existing records do not admit of perfect accuracy in reporting terms of service of board members or officers.

PRESIDENT

H. A. Mumaw	- - - - -	1895-96
J. S. Coffman	- - - - -	1896-99
M. S. Wambold	- - - - -	1899-02
John Blosser	- - - - -	1902-17
H. F. Reist	- - - - -	1917-18
S. C. Yoder	- - - - -	1918-24
H. R. Schertz	- - - - -	1924-29
D. A. Yoder	- - - - -	1929-

SECRETARY

A. C. Kolb	- - - - -	1895-96
J. S. Hartzler	- - - - -	1896-06
C. P. Yoder	- - - - -	1906-10
J. S. Hartzler	- - - - -	1910-13
D. D. Miller	- - - - -	1913-20
A. E. Kreider	- - - - -	1920-25
S. M. Kanagy	- - - - -	1925-28
S. F. Coffman	- - - - -	1929-39
C. F. Yake	- - - - -	1939-

FIFTH MEMBER

J. S. Hartzler	- - - - -	1916-18
S. R. Good	- - - - -	1918-19
D. S. Yoder	- - - - -	1919-20
D. A. Yoder	- - - - -	1920-25
C. C. Cressman	- - - - -	1925-28
S. M. Kanagy	- - - - -	1928-29
H. R. Schertz	- - - - -	1929-31
Daniel Kauffman	- - - - -	1933-36
J. D. Mininger	- - - - -	1936-41
Oscar Burkholder	- - - - -	1941-

VICE-PRESIDENT

J. S. Hartzler	- - - - -	1895-96
F. W. Brunk	- - - - -	1896-99
C. K. Hostetler	- - - - -	1899-02
M. S. Wambold	- - - - -	1902-04
C. P. Yoder	- - - - -	1904-06
D. D. Miller	- - - - -	1906-13
D. G. Lapp	- - - - -	1913-18
D. A. Yoder	- - - - -	1918-20
D. D. Miller	- - - - -	1920-26
D. A. Yoder	- - - - -	1926-29
H. R. Schertz	- - - - -	1929-31
A. I. Yoder	- - - - -	1931-33
J. B. Smith	- - - - -	1933-45
Nelson Kauffman	- - - - -	1945-

TREASURER

Herman Yoder	- - - - -	1895-97
Lewis Kulp	- - - - -	1897-04
C. K. Hostetler	- - - - -	1904-06
C. P. Yoder	- - - - -	1906-10
J. S. Hartzler	- - - - -	1910-16
S. C. Yoder	- - - - -	1916-17
D. S. Yoder	- - - - -	1917-19
S. R. Good	- - - - -	1919-25
Aaron Loucks	- - - - -	1925-33
H. R. Schertz	- - - - -	1933-44
Anson Horner	- - - - -	1944-

FINANCIAL AGENT

O. O. Miller	- - - - -	1925-
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ENDOWMENT CUSTODIAN

C. L. Graber	- - - - -	1931-33
E. J. Yoder	- - - - -	1933-

GOSHEN

ME. MILLER

allegretto (play chorus for introduction)

JOHN D. BRUNK

There's a spot in In-di-an-a Where the leafy Maple grows: 'Tis our
Here we learn life's du-ties do-ing In our sacred College halls, Freshmen
And the last-ing ties of friend-ship Woven thru with hopes and fears, May they

dear and Glori-ous Park-side Where the Elk-hart riv-er flows; 'Tis a
Soph' more Jun-ior, Sen-ior, Ans-wer "aye" when du-ty calls; Tho our
ne'er be broken a-sun-der In the dis-tant com-ing years; Tho our

spot we love most dear-ly, 'Tis a spot we'll cherish long After
tal-ents may be slen-der; Yet our hearts beat warm and true, Ev-er
fut-ure paths may lead us To fair heights we can-not see Alma

youth and strength have fad-ed And this world has heard our song.
lead us on-ward, up-ward, Ev-er shall our strength re-new.
Ma-ter 'ere we leave you Loy-al-ty we pledge to thee.

Refrain
Goshen College ev-er sing-ing, To her motto we'll be true,
Honour to our master bring-ing Alma Mater, we love you.

